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SPECIAL SALE OF SHEET MUSIC,

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RUBBER DOOR MATS

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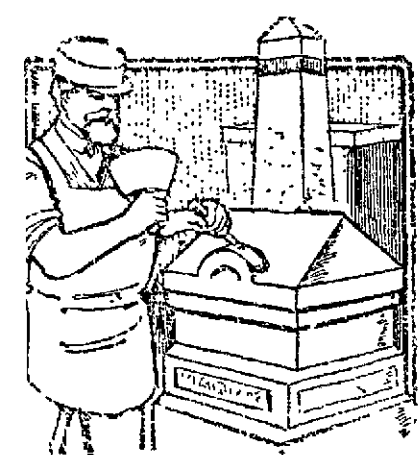
J. P. Wendell & Co.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKY.

Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

OTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS
omas Loughlin, Islington Street
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
mental work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,

Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

ASKETS. LANTERNS.

BARREL HEADERS.

PPLE PARERS AND MEAT CHOPPERS.

KEROSENE OIL.

Rider & Cotton,

65 MARKET STREET.

DAL AND WOOD Gray & Prime

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Box Car, State and Water Sts.

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST

NO NOISE

111 Market St. Telephone 24.

HOLLIS WOULDN'T DEBATE.

So Col. Elwell Then Sent Him a Few
Questions to Answer.

A challenge from Col. Rufus N. Elwell of Exeter was received by Henry F. Hollis, democratic candidate for governor, on Wednesday, offering to meet him in joint debate any evening or on Saturday or Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hollis replied that as he was in the hands of the state committee he must refer Mr. Elwell's communication to the chairman, Mr. Martin.

Chairman Martin forwarded to Mr. Elwell a letter declining the challenge, as Mr. Hollis' time is practically all filled, and adding: "We have already given your candidate for governor an opportunity to debate with Mr. Hollis and he has declined."

Whereupon, immediately Mr. Martin's letter reached him, Col. Elwell sent Mr. Hollis the following communication:

Exeter, N. H., Oct. 29, 1902.
Henry F. Hollis, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have just received notice that Mr. Martin, chairman of the Democratic State Convention, decides that it will not be convenient for you to meet with me in joint debate. I regret the decision, and would respectfully ask you to answer the seven questions which follow. It will take but a few moments of your time to write the answers, which I trust I may see published in the next issue of the papers after you see this communication.

1. Does your party favor such amendment to the constitution as will give to congress the power to control and regulate trusts?

2. Does your party favor abolishing the protective feature of our tariff, or does it favor protection to American labor and industries?

3. Does your party favor the gold standard or does it favor free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?

4. Does your party favor the retention of our recently acquired territory or does it favor abandoning it?

5. Are you in accord with your party?

6. Why are the democratic candidates for congress in this state muzzled in this campaign?

7. If you are elected governor of New Hampshire will you sign a license bill before the legislature passes it, or will you wait until the legislature passes it, as Mr. Bachelier proposes to do?

Very truly yours,
RUFUS N. ELWELL.

RALLY DATES.

New Hampshire Republican Committee Announces Them.

From republican state headquarters, the following list of rally dates, with the speakers for each, for the balance of the campaign, was given out on Wednesday afternoon:

Oct. 30.

Milford—Hon. Nahum J. Bachelier, Hon. Frank D. Currier, Prof. A. J. Maxham.

Henniker—Hon. Henry E. Burnham, John R. Spring.

Candia—Hon. Cyrus A. Sulloway.

Pelham—Hon. Rufus N. Elwell, Hon. Charles J. Hamblett.

Berlin—Hon. John C. Linehan, P. J. Conlan.

Oct. 31.

North Haverhill—Hon. Nahum J. Bachelier, Hon. Cyrus A. Sulloway, Prof. A. J. Maxham.

Farmington—Hon. Frank W. Hackett, Hon. Charles J. Hamblett.

Antrim—Hon. James O. Lyford.

Lyme—Hon. John C. Linehan, John R. Spring.

Nashua—Amie E. Boisvert.

Nov. 1.

Lisbon—Hon. Nahum J. Bachelier, Hon. Cyrus O. Sulloway.

Nov. 3.

Portsmouth—Hon. Nahum J. Bachelier, P. J. Conlan, Prof. A. J. Maxham.

Peterboro—Hon. Henry E. Burnham, Hon. James O. Lyford.

Lebanon—Hon. Frank D. Currier, Hon. John C. Linehan.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Oct. 30.

The bakery on Government street, so long conducted by Charles Luttis, has been sold to Newburyport parties, who will assume charge within a day or two.

Organized at the office of the Lawyer's Incorporation and Transfer company, the Country Club car company to deal in automobiles and other vehicles; Capital, \$100,000. President,

Albert E. Knowlton, treasurer, Charles C. Smith.

The following is a list of letters advertised at the Kittery post office: John R. Curran, Miss Annie Fitzsimmons, Capt. T. W. Hinchley, William Jones, Ellen Parrot, Henry O. Parrot, Charles Parrot.

President E. Burton Hart of the P. K. and Y. electric railway was a visitor here on Wednesday.

Car No. 14, which figured in the recent collision of the P. K. and Y., is now in running order, much to the gratification of the traveling public.

As yet our local coal dealers have not ordered any hard coal and are not likely to do so until the price is much lower. Soft coal is still in demand.

Everybody is busy, but there is little doing in the line of amusement just now.

KITTERY POINT.

Kittery Point, Me., Oct. 30.

The apple thieves have been very numerous this fall and in many cases very unreasonable. There is no one around these parts who would be unwilling to let any number of persons come upon their premises and pick up a few apples to eat, but when they come with large barrels and baskets and take fruit before the very eyes of the owners, the said owners naturally object. The larger number of those trespassers come ashore from the vessels anchored in the harbor, and are sometimes very saucy and insolent, especially to ladies. The strong hand of the law should be brought to bear upon them once and it would have a lasting effect.

All the cider mills in this vicinity are very busy and are being run to their utmost capacity. The winds of the early fall made many No. one apples fall from the trees, and consequently there is a large supply of delicious, juicy cider apples obtainable.

The foundation for the new residence of Henry Anderson is now complete and a portion of the lumber to be used in its construction is upon the premises.

The family which has occupied the John Lome house for several months past, has returned to Cambridge, Mass.

A concert will be given next Sunday evening by the members of the Congregational church Sabbath school. An excellent program has been prepared.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnston have returned from a vacation trip through the eastern part of the state.

UP-TO-DATE EPIGRAMS.

History is just as often as not mystery.

One's ears may grow at the expense of one's brain.

Not all the world's lessons are to be found in books.

The light of reason seldom enters a man by a bullet hole.

Some men forge to the front because people do not care to come in contact with them.

Sin is an ugly bird that hatches its brood in many places, but preferably in a barrel.

Morgan is bent upon showing the effete monarchs of the east what a real despot is.

That harmony which is brought about by a common fear is not the genuine article.

It is a poor man that can't occasionally enthuse. He is like champagne with the fizz out of it.

So great is modern invention that Cupid is now able to shoot his darts by telephone and telegraph.

NUGGETS FROM GEORGIA.

Lots of talk about this old world not being a bright one; yet if it went to blazing, first thing you'd do would be to call out the fire department.

There's always life in the old land; but the world gets mighty tired diggin' so deep for it.

The charity of this world covers a multitude of sinners that don't care a straw for any other covering.

Some folks spend so much time in looking backward, they never see the train coming till it's too late to step aside.

—Atlanta Constitution.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

When angle worms are so thick on the sidewalks as was the case the other morning, it may be set down for a fact, says a weather prophet, that the coming winter will be an open one, and that there will be but little extremely cold weather. The sign never fails, he declares.

Complaint is made among retail dealers in all lines of goods in some cities that the coal strike has materially decreased their sales, people holding on to their money for fear of high prices of coal the coming winter.

More hunters are out this fall than for several seasons, while game is correspondingly scarce. A few quail and partridges have been bagged, but only after hard hunting. There are various theories for the scarcity of birds. The fox hunting season is not far advanced yet.

One of the pool rooms in town offers a first Thanksgiving prize of a turkey and a second of a chicken for the largest number of balls pocketed on the break. And the queerest part of it is that nobody has been able to pocket more than two thus far.

The big dispersal sale of stock at Maplewood farm occurs today. The stock to be disposed of does not include any of the horses familiar to turfmen in general, but consists mainly of brood mares and colts.

The hostess who has not yet filled her list for her Halloween party, or who has vacancies to be filled, would do well to select at least one elderly woman who has no scruples against telling tales of "long ago" when witches were nearer than today, a bachelor who has had a love affair, and a sentimental girl who will go through all the love tests with enough seriousness to leaven the nonsense with a tinge of pure romance.

The York wood cutters offer a genuine innovation in the way of strikes this fall. In the past it has been the general custom to pay not over one dollar a cord for the cutting of four foot length hard wood from the stump. This year the woodcutters at York, taking advantage of the high price of coal, have declared that they will not cut wood for less than \$1.50 a cord, a fifty per cent. rise in wages. In most cases the demand has been acceded to and in those where it has not, the choppers are allowing the rust to gather on their ax blades.

The delicious imported sardine will be generally missed this winter. Not only will the rich be deprived of a most pleasing side dish, but the person who patronizes the small lunch places will also shed tears over the loss of this favorite.

It is all due to the obstinate little fish. Sardines come principally from the Mediterranean sea, and are imported from Italy and Marseilles. The dealers report that the summer catch has amounted to practically nothing. The fish, which travel in schools like mackerel, have not been found in their accustomed haunts. It has been a disastrous financial season for the fishermen and packers as a result.

Large wholesalers declare that there are no prospects for a supply, and as the quantity on hand is very meagre, it will be exhausted in a very short time.

The scarcity has already made itself manifest in the advanced prices which have been placed on the imported sardine.

What's the trouble with the telephone lately? For several days now, talking over some of the lines has been harder than sawing a cord of wood and it has called forth more cuss-words from impatient subscribers. I should think the contrary wires might take a tip from the hello girls in Philbrick block, who are always prompt and pleasant.

Said a local sporting man yesterday: "What a nobby place the Portsmouth machine shop would make for running races, polo or basket ball. I wonder that some enterprising fellow hasn't secured it for such purposes this season." The only thing in the way of this idea consists in the iron supports which extend from floor to roof in various parts of the building. As for room, there is certainly plenty of it.

The home of Rev. Milo Towers, the

scene of the first act of Sky Farm, is a very handsome interior and one will notice its perfection of detail down to the little stockings hanging on the line at the fireplace, for it is the night before Christmas. The now famous postoffice set is considered another wonder in the matter of correctness and elaborateness of detail. One can even see the old fashioned penny sticks of barley candy in the glass jars on the counter and at the back of the cosy sitting room of the widowed postmistress.

Suncook dealers have sold and delivered anthracite coal this week for \$10 a ton, according to the Manchester Mirror.

A keen observer just in from a tour of the rural districts predicts a comparatively light vote next Tuesday, but a big victory for Bachelier.

"When Cupid gets a good hold on folks, such little handicaps as the meat trust and the high price of coal are laughed at by them," remarked a man this morning. He was commenting on the many marriages that have taken place in this section during the fall. "Exorbitant cost of living doesn't seem to have the slightest effect on these contracting couples," he added. "They all certainly deserve a long and unclouded wedded life, for their courage, and I sincerely hope they may have it."

I understand, by the terms of the will of Henrietta Littlefield, that the Children's Home and Home for Aged and Indigent Women will eventually get a very large sum of money—much larger, in fact, than either of them has ever received from a single benefactor. Of this I am glad. Both institutions are well worthy of it.

Hon. Frank W. Hackett looked in the prime of health this morning when he stopped into the Herald office to pay his respects. He will be a sojourner at New Castle several days, except for tomorrow night, when he is scheduled to address a republican rally in Farmington. For Mr. Hackett is taking an active speaking part in the campaign this fall.

Mrs. Howard (formerly Edith Thacher) and her husband of two hours played a pretty trick on friends Wednesday afternoon and by so doing escaped bombardment with rice and other embarrassing attentions at the railroad station. While the guests were assembled at the post-nuptial reception at the Thacher residence on Islington street, bride and groom, slyly stole out through a rear door and down Bridge street to the train, timing themselves so neatly that they were just in time to board the cars. Meanwhile the hack supposed to have been ordered to take the bridal couple to the station was standing in front of the house, and served very effectively to mislead everybody.

Manager Hett of the Maplewood football team is having hard luck in getting dates. He has a strong eleven this fall, and his failure to secure games must naturally be very annoying to him. All the Maplewood players are on edge and eager to get at an opposing line. By the way, the boys get quite a lot of practice in punting, kicking and catching the ball, about every noon. In the vacant lot opposite the shoe factory, at the corner of Islington and Columbia streets.

Quite a number of the jurors called here by the superior court this term are from the rural districts and are used to getting up way ahead of Old Sol, when they are at home. They can't rest in bed with any comfort after four o'clock or so. This accounts for the habit three or four of them have, who are stopping at one of our boarding houses, of getting out of bed about 3:30 a. m., and walking restlessly up and down the halls, waiting for the kitchen staff to turn out and give them mush.

Said a well known business man: "The great oceans are wide and there is plenty of room upon them for all the vessels which float. One need not get in the way of the other, and those who are fleetest give themselves no concern except as to their individual well being. The oceans of trade are just as wide and room is plenty for all that float upon them. Some go down in the deep, others are cast upon a rocky shore and shattered, but those that are skill-

fully handled move along in safety. Foolish is that dealer who thinks to push along his own craft by getting in the way of others. There is room for all in business, and the fittest in trade always survive storms and buffets."

IT IS DOUBTFUL

If Local Applications Alone Ever Cured a Case of Catarrh.

Most remedies for the treatment of catarrh are in the form of sprays, inhalers, powders, washes or salves, all purely local applications and many of them often give temporary relief, but the reason none of them ever really cure chronic catarrh is because catarrh is not a local disease and it cannot be cured simply by treating the local symptoms.

Moreover the more serious forms of catarrh, like catarrh of the stomach and catarrh of the bronchial tubes, cannot be reached at all by local applications, and the fact that neglected catarrh of the head very soon involves the bronchial tubes, stomach and liver, demonstrates that the disease is a blood disorder, a constitutional malady and not at all a local disease.

To really cure catarrh the system must be cleansed from catarrhal poison by an internal remedy which acts effectively upon the blood and liver.

The success of a new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is because it drives it out of the system, through natural channels, the catarrhal poison and the mucous lining of the nose throat and trachea are freed from the excessive mucous which collects and causes the hawking, spitting and gagging, because the excessive secretion is not furnished from healthy blood.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain many of the same valuable antiseptics used in sprays and inhalers, but instead of being applied to the inflamed membranes of the nose and throat, they are taken into the stomach and thus reach the blood, the real seat and cause of the disease.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges, composed of similar catarrh specific, and so safe of Red Gum, Hydrastin, Bloodroot, and to use that little children suffering from colds take them with the same beneficial results as adult persons.

No trace of cocaine or opiates, so common in catarrh medicines, can be found in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

FORTY YEARS' TORTURE.

To be relieved from a torturing disease after 40 years' torture might well cause the gratitude of anyone. That is what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve did for C. Haney, Geneva O. He says: "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of piles after I had suffered 40 years." Cures cuts, burns, wounds skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. Philbrick's pharmacy.

ERNEST—MELOON.

The marriage of Zetta Ernest of Portsmouth and Miss Alice L. Meloon of New Castle occurred on Wednesday at the Baptist parsonage on Middle street. Rev. George W. Gile performed the ceremony.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Paul Jones club, S. A. R., will hold their annual meeting at the office of Dr. W. O. Jenkins, next Saturday evening at seven o'clock.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH TO

EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.

DOG'S DISCOVERY

Animal Finds Body Of Murdered Woman.

Crime Brought To Light By Walter Locke's Hunting Trip.

No Clue To The Murderers Or Identity Of The Victim.

Reading, Mass., Oct. 29.—A hunter's dog brought to light a murder this afternoon, just off a well-traveled highway near the Wakefield line, the victim being a woman, evidently a tramp, but whose identity has not yet been established.

When first discovered by Walter Locke, whose dog drew him to the spot, the body was still warm and blood was slowly oozing from no less than six wounds in the head. Five of these wounds were from pistol bullets while the sixth, which gashed the left ear and plunged deep into the neck, had been apparently made by some sharp instrument.

The indications were that the crime had been committed elsewhere and that the body had been taken from a wagon and dragged into the field where it was found.

There is no clue whatever to the woman's identity. The police are making every effort to discover some one who was on the road in the afternoon in the hope of discovering the team which they believe brought the body to the place where it was found.

The fact that the body was still warm leads to the belief that the crime must have been committed sometime after noon, as it was 2:40 o'clock when Locke found it.

A DETRIMENT TO THE SERVICE.

Major Mann's Opinion On The Abolition Of The Army Canteen.

Major W. A. Mann of the 14th Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y., agrees with General Funston that the abolition of the canteen was a detriment to the military service. In a recent report on the subject he says:

"When we had the canteen the men were at liberty to get a glass of beer when they wanted it, but were always under the supervision of the officers, whose duty it was to see that none had too much. Now the men go outside of the post and at the nearest saloon buy bad whiskey and, under such conditions, go from bad to worse. In connection with the post canteen there was an amusement hall which generally entertained the men, and they were satisfied not to go to the places of amusement which are apt to attract them now. Only beer was provided for them in the canteen, and always the best. The matter is now out of the hands of the officers and the police see the consequence."

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

Mrs. Elliott's Jewels Are Returned To Her By Mail.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Twenty years ago the residence of Mrs. Corn M. Elliott in Ogdensburg was robbed of jewels worth \$1,000. No trace of the jewels was found and a few years later Mrs. Elliott moved to Rochester. Yesterday the postman delivered to Mr. Elliott a little old box made of cardboard, which he opened and found it was a box of jewelry. The box bore the postmark of Princeton, Ont.

Among the jewels was a large heavy gold chain made by her husband who took the gold from a mine himself. Each link had a gold dollar attached.

WINTER REIGNS.

Snow And Zero Weather Prevail In The Alleghenies.

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 29.—Snow to the depth of two inches fell this morning in the Alleghenies at Elk, Fairfax, W. Va., Oakland, Md., and Sand Patch, Pa. Almost zero weather is reported at Elk.

\$75,000 FIRE.

Verona, N. J., Oct. 29.—The National Fire Insurance Company's works at this city were burned to the ground with a loss of \$75,000.

TWO SCHOONERS ASHORE.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 29.—The schooner Anne Allen from Halifax for Bay

of Islands with a cargo, is ashore near St. George. The schooner Southern is ashore at Owls Head, Trespassing, N. A. Foul Island, and reported to be lying in a dangerous position.

NOVEMBER'S FESTIVAL.

Present Names The Twenty-Seventh As A Day Of Thanksgiving And Prayer.

Washington, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt today issued his proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of Thanksgiving.

The proclamation is as follows: According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the president at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a forward heart. Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well-being and under the favor of the most high we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplift. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any country enjoyed greater prosperity than that we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the giver of good and we seek to praise Him not by word only but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow-men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

I witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23rd day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty seventh.

(Sd) THEODORE ROOSEVELT, By the President JOHN HAY, Secretary of State

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., Oct. 29. In the death of Miss Isabel Brooks, which occurred Oct. 21, the whole community sustained a great loss. She was the daughter of the late Anna and Abigail (Tobey) Brooks, and early in life gave herself up to the care of her parents, preferring their happiness to her own. She was of such a sympathetic and unselfish disposition that she endeavored to do all with whom she came in contact, and could always be relied upon for a neighborly kindness. Later in life she made a home for her brother, John D. Brooks, who was an invalid for some time, nursing him with untiring tenderness. To an invalid sister she has been a comfort and joy for many years and numerous nephews and nieces regarded her as only second to "mother." She was a member and constant attendant at the Methodist Church and a very liberal contributor. She will be sadly missed by that organization. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Joseph Remick and one brother, James Brooks of Kittery.

The funeral services occurred Saturday afternoon, Rev. Eldridge Gerry officiating. Mrs. George H. Fernald read the poem, "Life, Not Death," and "Near, My God, to Thee," and "Asleep in Jesus," were rendered by Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Chaney, Messrs. Remick and Paul.

Numerous floral tributes testified to the esteem in which she was held. The pall bearers were George H. Fernald, Augustus Paul, Samuel Revere and Edwin Tobey.

The funeral arrangements were in charge of O. W. Han and the interment took place in Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

EVING ASSUMES COMMAND.

At 7 o'clock, Oct. 29, Rear Admiral F. D. Evans has assumed command of the Asiatic Squadron.

His crew were threatened, pulmonary trouble. A march over pain of every kind. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

NOVEL USE FOR PUMPKINS.

The hostess who wants to provide a simple and at the same time a novel, entertainment for her friends should call to her aid the glossy, orange-coated pumpkins that are now piled high on the market stalls. With pumpkins for the motif, so to speak, an evening of fun may be enjoyed. Decorate square white cards with a huge pumpkin; one who cannot draw can cut a very presentable-looking pumpkin from orange paper and paste it on the card. Then write on each:

The Mighty Mammoth Pumpkin will be on exhibition at Mrs. Blank's, from 7 to 11 o'clock on Friday night, Oct. 31. You are cordially invited to come and guess its weight.

Get the largest pumpkin you can find and a goodly collection of shapely medium-sized ones. Make a record of the weight, the length and the girth of the big pumpkin, then carefully cut open lengthwise and scoop out and if trouble is no object count the seeds. Fill the pumpkin with sawdust and bury in it the souvenirs, simple little trifles, orange-hued penwipers, needle books, pin cushions, etc. Wrap them up in paper and bury them deep. Set the pumpkin on a mat of leaves on a small table and label "Hands Off." Each guest is given a card with a pencil attached to record his guesses.

The rest of the evening may be spent in carving Jack O'Lanterns from small pumpkins. The guests may be required to write a receipt for pumpkin pie, which will bring forth some wonderful flights of fancy. Decorate the room with pumpkin vases filled with chrysanthemums and have a bowl of orange fruit set up inside of a large pumpkin for the guests' refreshment during the evening. In setting the table have a pumpkin vase of ferns and yellow and white chrysanthemums for the centerpiece. The supper is served from pumpkin dishes. Select round, deep pumpkin dishes. Select round, deep pumpkins with a stem, choosing those of a pretty color and shape. Saw the tops off even, so they may be put back on the pumpkins as lids, scoop out and line with parchment paper. As this supper is very informal, sandwiches with various fillings, a rich chicken salad made with walnut meats and chooped celery, cheese and bread sticks and coffee may form the substantial part. Stuffed figs and dates, bonbons and macarons are served for the sweet course and an orange ice or snow pudding in little pumpkin paper cases.

Plenty of apples and chestnuts should be provided and an open fire, if only a "gas log" fire, is a "sine qua non."

BREATH OF THE OPEN SEA.

The only way to really get out of doors is to push off fifteen miles from shore into salt water, says Thomas Dixon, Jr., in Country Life in America. Our planet is a globe of water in which five or six big lumps of dirt and rock project. We call these lumps of exposed dirt continents and imagine they are the world, when, as a matter of fact, they cut a comparatively small figure in the grand total of the history of our sphere.

I shall never forget the overwhelming sense of my own littleness, the first view of the ocean brought me. I had just graduated from college and owned a pigskin document on which was recorded the fact that I was a master of arts. One day I climbed a sand dune on the great Cape Hatteras reef and looked out over five miles of roaring white breakers, beneath whose angry tread I could feel the earth tremble. As far as the eye could reach they came bounding, hissing and leaping after one another. At first I was stunned, then humbled, and at last moved to love and worship. I took off my hat, and with eyes dimmed with tears, felt the breath of the infinite sweep my soul. The best cure for conceit is the salt-water cure.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The Yorktown is at Port Royal, the Cincinnati at San Juan and the Bunting at Lambert's Point. The Machinist has sailed from Boston for New York, the Hannibal from Norfolk to Baltimore and the Leonidas from Port Antonio, Jamaica, for Norfolk.

The torpedo boat destroyer De Long was placed in commission at the Boston navy yard yesterday.

The Puritan has left New London for the southern drill grounds outside the capes of the Chesapeake. The Hancock has left Boston for Hampton Roads. The Detroit has arrived at Boston, the Helena at Shikawan, the de Luzon at Kure and the Lebanon at Boston. The Nashville at Port Villahermosa for Gibraltar. The USS Adams has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., and will be fitted out for a six months' cruise in the Pacific. The training ship Albatross is in Hampton Roads. The USS Albatross and USS Albatross have arrived at London. The cruiser Detroit has

left Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston. The training ship Monongahela, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to New York for repairs, preparatory to another cruise. The torpedo boat destroyer Dale has been placed in commission in reserve at the Norfolk navy yard.

GROWTH OF UNIONISM.

Shown by the Large Numbers in Labor Day Parades.

In a "Bird's Eye View of Labor Day" Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has gathered some interesting facts regarding the recent celebration of Labor Day by organized workmen in all parts of the United States.

The day, according to these statistics, was more generally observed than ever before. Chicago had 60,000 toilers in line, or just 40,000 more than were in line the year previous. Cleveland, O., had the largest parade in its history, and San Francisco outdid any previous Labor day celebration by turning out over 40,000 marchers in line.

One thing noticeable in the Labor day celebrations this year was the many women toilers. Women seem to have become imbued with the spirit of organization all over the country and have found the organized workmen ready at all times to aid them in securing just remuneration for their labor and better conditions under which to work. To show their appreciation of this fact it appears that the organized workmen tried to outdo the organized men in many of the large cities.

Money for the striking anthracite coal miners was raised in many places, the most notable feature of the parade in Chicago being a "money wagon," into which the spectators were requested to throw donations. The sum of \$10,000 was raised on this one wagon, one of the bags into which the coin was shoveled weighing 280 pounds, while another weighed 173 pounds.

Business was almost entirely suspended in many of the large industrial centers, the Labor day celebrations being participated in not only by organized toilers, but also unorganized labor and professional men.

The following figures show approximately the number of toilers in the Labor day parades in the principal cities of the country:

	Toilers in Line
Chicago	60,000
San Francisco	40,000
New York city	40,000
St. Louis	32,000
Philadelphia	25,000
Sacramento	25,000
Cincinnati	20,000
Buffalo	20,000
Baltimore	19,000
New Orleans	15,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	12,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	12,000
Cleveland	12,000
Pittsburgh	11,000
Louisville, Ky.	10,000
Kansas City, Mo.	10,000
Denver	10,000
Detroit, Mich.	10,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	10,000
Spartanburg, S. C.	9,000
St. Paul, Minn.	7,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	7,000
Wilmington, Del.	6,000
Oakland City, Cal.	6,000
Council Bluffs, Ia.	5,000
Davenport, Ia.	4,000
Springfield, Ill.	3,500
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,400
Des Moines, Ia.	3,000
Topeka, Kan.	2,000
Lincoln, Neb.	2,000
Memphis, Tenn.	2,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	2,000
Birmingham, Ala.	2,000
Shawnee, Okla.	2,000
Cumberland, Md.	2,000
Beloit, Wis.	1,500
Sioux City, Ia.	1,200
Kankakee, Ill.	800

This is but a partial list of the cities in which Labor day was celebrated with a parade, but the figures quoted show that organization among the toilers of the country is going steadily onward.

CHARLES W. FEAR.

Two Men.

Down in the coal mines of Illinois or Ohio or Indiana works a strong, brave man. He crawls on his belly. He faces danger. He toils with might and main. He breathes foul air. Hour after hour he sweats and works. When he comes out of the hole in the ground and goes to his meager supper in his humble cabin, weary and begrimed, he has earned \$2. Of this he gives 20 cents to the cause, 20 cents in support of a principle and 20 cents in defense of American manhood. To meet this sacrifice his wife and children must give up something, a little less sugar on the table, no meat for supper to-day or baby must wait until next month for the much needed new shoes.

In a place on Fifth avenue in New York lives a man worth \$200,000,000. He has another palace at Newport. He has his yacht and his country seat. Every luxury is at his command. His income is so great that he does not know what to do with it. But he, too, has his troubles. The thousands of employees of one of the many great corporations which he controls have had the audacity to ask for better wages, a more just method of measuring their work and for arbitration. He, too, is fighting for a principle, the principle that poor men who work with their hands have no right to ask for anything except such as their masters choose to give them.—Walter Wellman in Chicago Record-Herald.

A club served at one of the New York clubs which is extremely popular is composed of tripe—displaced by the unknown, but prized by the culinary wise—prepared with oysters. The tripe, about half a pound for a dozen oysters, is well washed, simmered for three-quarters of an hour in slightly salted water and then removed. To the broth add a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour, salt and pepper, with more flour added to thicken if necessary. Return the tripe, add the dozen of oysters, simmer and serve.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS.


Books, it seems, are subject to influences in their sale which are not easily analyzed. A case in point is the recent large interest taken in a story by Marie Corelli, which was published years ago. The publishers of "The Mighty Atom," report that they have been overwhelmed with orders for this book during the past few weeks, and that with few exceptions the demand did not seem to have been stimulated by the very recent appearance of another book from Miss Corelli's pen. There has been more than one instance of a book "lying dead" for some weeks after its first publication and then beginning to sell rapidly. But the cases are much fewer in which a book from so widely known a writer as Miss Corelli has a large sale and again after years comes into such sudden demand.

"Yes," said Cy Warman in a recent interview, "there was more to my name, a great deal more, but I cut it all out when I began to see and appreciate how short this life is. I always liked Mark Twain and Bret Harte. The mention of a name often suggests something. 'Bret Harte' and I see a sheriff taking two quick shots at Black Bar. The pronunciation of the name of a certain dapper little legislator invariably brings to my mind a summer storm in the Rockies. 'Frederick' and there is distant thunder. 'Rowland' and it rolls up behind the range with a few shafts of lightning shooting up over the shoulder of Pike's Peak. 'Blennerhassett' a deafening confusion of thunder-claps. 'Mahany' a cloudburst and the deluge. It's grand and imposing, but very expensive. It takes too much time and type. Speaking of names reminds me that ten years ago last May I was standing up in Denver making promises that millions of men have made and hundreds have kept. The clergyman who officiated insisted upon calling me 'Cyrus.' It sounded strangely upon my confused ears, and yet I presume he would be shocked if I should call him 'Cy,' or refer to any of his numerous novels as 'Cy Brady's book.' My best short story? Well, I have often debated that question with Mrs. Warman. She votes always for 'The Express Messenger,' probably because she helped plan it; but I say it's about a dog. No, I won't name it for, although sold, it's not published. It was the first dog story I ever did too."

"Penelope's Experiences in Ireland," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, appears among Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s holiday books in an illustrated, editor uniform with the other two volumes in the Penelope series. True Irish humor is inimitable when coming from the inhabitants of our country who hail from the land of the shamrock but when we have it from Mrs. Wiggin's pen, writing from Kilmacow, Ballyhooley, or Cushendun, it is irresistible. The book is saturated with the flavor of Munster, Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, and abounds in that genuine humor which, as Thackeray says, is "a mingling of wit and love." In illustrating this edition Charles E. Brock, the well known English caricaturist, has been fortunate in catching characteristic expressions and in individualizing the people in the narrative. His cabbies, boat men, farmers, and waitresses are as true to the soil of Ireland as their fellows in the earlier books he has illustrated were to England and Scotland.

One of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s most attractive holiday books is "Grimm's Tales Made Gay," by Gustav Weimre Carryl, whose art of writing droll and merry verses has already given him a reputation in his earlier books, "Fables for the Frivolous" and "Mother Goose for Grown-ups." The present volume, as its title indicates is based upon Grimm's fairy tales. These Mr. Carryl travesties in a very clever and amusing metrical version. In addition to Grimm's tales, he has used one or two of different origin such as "Blue Beard" and "Adaddin." The elaborate form of illustration is a noteworthy feature of the book. It consists of grotesque marginal sketches and a full-page illustration for each verse, all being the work of Albert Levering, whose drawings in Life Harper's, Scribner's and elsewhere have won him reputation.

Duplications of titles in England are becoming so numerous as to be a serious question in the publishing business. A prominent case is "Like Another Helen," which was taken from Dryden's poem to serve as a title to George Horton's novel of several seasons ago, and which, this season appeared in an English story of Indian life. And now comes criticism of Arthur Morrison's title to his story of the London slums, "The Hole in the Wall," on the ground of its close resemblance to an old juvenile book by Louisa M. Alcott, "A Hole in the Wall." Several letters have been received by the American publishers of Mr. Morrison's book, McClure, Phillips & Co., asking if the name of the



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picturesque London tavern, which gives its title to the book, was not suggested to Mr. Morrison by the notorious dive kept by one Carey Welch, and closed by the police some ten years ago. The name was perpetuated in New York by being applied, after Welch's place was snuffed out, to a high-class chop-house near what is now Herald Square. This place, however, changed its title later. Mr. Morrison has never been in America but it is possible that the ill-fame of Carey Welch's place may have been borne across the Atlantic, and suggested to the author the effective signboard of the Ratcliff Road tavern, around which centers his novel of the London Riverside slums.

NO HELP FOR IT.

How Von Blumer Managed to Take a Trip Through Canada.

"I have a surprise for you." As Von Blumer spoke his face beamed, while Mrs. Von Blumer, on an air of mingled resignation and hopelessness that came naturally to her from long experience.

"I hope," she said, "that it is something different from the common run of your surprises." "It is indeed," replied her husband. "It's grand! It's stupendous! The fact is, my dear, you are tired out. You need rest. You need quiet. You need to be alone awhile amid strange scenes of real interest. I have therefore prepared a little trip for you."

Mrs. Von Blumer looked resigned. "Where?" she asked. "To Canada," said Von Blumer. "Now, don't say no for I've already bought the ticket."

He displayed as he spoke a long strip of printed paper. "You leave tomorrow for Montreal. After browsing around that wonderful place for a few days you go to the quaint old town of Quebec, then back up the St. Lawrence, through the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario and home—picturesque, beautiful, enchanting! What do you say?"

"Are you mad?" she exclaimed. "Do you think that I would make a trip like that alone? Never!"

Her husband rose and faced her. "You refuse?" he cried. "Very well, madam. But never forget that it was I that asked you, planned for you. Now, if only to save this ticket, I will go myself!"—New York Herald.

Her Cue.

"And what are the principal slots in billiards?" asked the fair young damsel of the wise young man.

"The kiss, the follow, the bank and the draw," he replied.

"How lovely!" she exclaimed. "It is almost like a courtship. First the lover gets a kiss, then he follows the girl all about, and then—"

"And then," interrupts the man, who aspires to pessimism, "and then they get married and he goes to the bank and draws, for that is his cue, unless he wishes to be frozen." (For the benefit of the unsuspecting reader we will state that "cue" and "frozen" also are billiard terms. There are still more that might be worked into the little jeu d'esprit, such as "scratch," "break," "drive," "tip," "table," "run," etc., but lack of space prevents carrying the theme to the bitter end.)—Baltimore American.

A Questionable Pedigree.

Three little school children were seriously discussing the social conditions and positions of their respective parents and their ancestry, each one evidently determined to go one better than the other. "Mother says I am descended from Mary, queen of Scots," triumphantly asserted little Eva. "So am I, then," retorted Cousin Willie. "Don't be silly, Willie," interpolated the third. "Why, you're a boy!" New York Times.

Roughened Flatirons.

An abomination to the careful laundress is the flatiron that has become roughened from rust or starch. If the rust is of long standing, immersion in oil should first be tried, and if this treatment proves unavailing the iron may generally be put away as worthless. In ordinary cases when the rust spots are neither large nor deep yellow because it is an efficient remedy.

Cauliflower With Cheese.

Break a boiled cauliflower into sprigs and arrange them tastily in a baking dish, season each layer with pepper and salt and cover with a pint of white sauce to which an ounce of grated Parmesan or other cheese has been added. Dot the top with bits of butter and bake until a nice brown.

K. B. Coleman, Benj. Green, A. P. Preston, G. E. Philbrick,

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CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth hereby gives notice, that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city, on the following dates, viz: October 3d, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 27th and 28th at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 9 p. m.; for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the biennial election to be held November 4th, 1902.

The said board will also be in session at the same place on election day, November 4th, 1902, from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty, to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

LORENZO T. BURNHAM, Chairman. HERBERT B. DOW, Clerk.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard.—7:55, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth.—8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays. GEORGE F. F. WILDE, Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard. Approved: J. J. READ, Rear Admiral U. S. N., Commander.

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SHEEP HUSBANDRY

John M. Little, the Oregon sheep man, is good authority. He says the fattening of sheep on the range is a thing of the past. Overstocking, settlement and adverse legislation constitute a formidable trio of causes. To keep at the business deeded land is necessary. This explains the recent demand for railroad land, an article that could not be given away a few years back.

The sheep business in the west is getting on a new basis, and changing conditions mean disappearance of the profitable bovine swarms that have been converting worthless grass into gold for years past.

The sheep man is badly hounded nowadays. Recently he had the run of a vast area of range and money poured into his coffers. But overstocking, both with cattle and sheep, coupled with steady encroachment on the public domain by settlers, has put the sheep man between two millstones which are slowly but surely crushing the life out of the industry on which he has thrived. State legislators, yielding to popular demand, pass measures aimed at his extinction. He holds his place on the range by armed force, and even if able to maintain his ground will in a brief while lose his footing from lack of feed if nothing else. Pending sheep troubles in the west which have provoked lawlessness will cure themselves in the near future, but after the cure has been effected there will be no wool skins running on the open range. And by the same token there will probably be no open range for them to roam over.—Live Stock World.

The Merino Foundation.

Some writers have of late got into the habit of speaking of the Merino sheep as a has been. One tells how the breed may be "restored," and another explains its "degradation." Strange that intelligent editors should print such rot. The American Merino is all right yet, and if these writers will visit the leading breeders and their flocks they will write more sense and less sympathy. There are different types of Merinos, which indicate the ability of the breeders and the versatility of the sheep, but this does not mean that the breed needs a "restoration." The Merino is today and will remain the great foundation sheep of the country. Other breeds will be used for crossing, and the results are excellent, but the basis of the great American flock must carry a large amount of Merino blood so long as Americans handle the sheep.—National Stockman.

Feeding Sheep in Demand.

The urgent demand for feeding lambs and sheep, which keeps prices for this class of stock so close to fat stock prices in western markets, is a natural result of present conditions. Feeding cattle are high, and so are hogs to follow them, and it is generally expected that when fat both will have to sell on a lower market. Feeding sheep, on the contrary, are comparatively low because fat sheep are now abundant and cheap. The natural thing with feeders who have an abundance of grain, therefore, is to put it into stock that when finished will return them something more than mere gains in pounds to pay for the grain eaten, says National Stockman and Farmer. They buy their feeders on a low market and expect fat sheep to sell higher later. Evidently large numbers of sheep and lambs will be fed in the corn belt this year as a result of present circumstances. Colorado feeders are still on the fence, but it is hardly probable that they will go out of business to a great extent.

Giddiness in Lambs.

B. S. (Bolivia) has lambs that suffer with a giddiness. This derangement may be the result of several causes—water on the brain, formation of hydatids, eating some weeds or a deranged condition of the system. Such cases should be carefully examined by an expert veterinarian to find if possible the cause of disease. If one cannot be obtained, try the following: Give each lamb (about eight months old) two drams bromide of potassium at a dose twice a day for two weeks.—American Agriculturist.

Sheep at the Fair.

What is the matter with some of the state fair directories that they continue to bunch two and three breeds of sheep in a single class? Is it stupidity, ignorance or indifference or all of these things combined? A breed is a breed and should be treated on its distinct breed merit if at all, and the bunching of several different breeds of widely varying character in one class defeats the very purpose for which live stock shows are ordained—viz., to determine the real and relative value of breeds of live stock. Why this senseless want of discrimination by fair directors is confined to sheep is one of the things the public would like to find out. It would seem that a very ordinary degree of intelligence and business sense would lead fair directories to more sensible conclusions.—American Sheep Breeder.

A Wool Destroying Compound.

In a recent letter a Wyoming wool-grower tells of mixing lime and sulphur with a well known dip. He says it did the work all right, but "did not help the wool." The sulphur part is all right, but this gentleman should have known that lime burns and deprecates the wool. The dip used or any other standard dip has all the killing qualities of lime and does not injure, but rather improves the wool. When will some of our big flockmasters learn a lesson from the ruinous results of the use of lime and sulphur? If this wool destroying compound is a desirable dip, why do they not use it in Australia and other progressive wool-growing countries?—American Sheep Breeder.

A LARGE SHEEP RANCH.

Some Interesting Details Concerning the Methods of Operation.

In the Corraupaw, in Union county, N. M., there is a large model sheep ranch the conduct of which may prove of interest to those readers who do not know how such an establishment is run. This is the Wight ranch, and the watered claims, comprising 3,000 acres, are so located as to give grazing privileges over the whole country. There are 15,000 sheep, which range over a strip ten miles wide and thirty miles long, according to Field and Farm. The entire flock right through requires one man to each 1,000 sheep, besides a foreman and a helper at the ranch. During the greater part of the year the ewes are run in bands of from 2,500 to 3,000, the wethers and yearling ewes in slightly larger bands. The lambing herd is usually less than 2,000, and the rams are of course run in a buck herd. It requires about five men to the thousand sheep during lambing, and ordinarily the results are from 80 to 90 per cent. Lambing generally commences May 5, and the greater part of the lambs drop in the succeeding twenty days.

The average cost of help is \$18 a month. Shearing commences July 1 and usually lasts ten or twenty days. About 3 cents a head is paid, although there is a tendency on the part of the shearers to increase the price. The probabilities are that there will be a machine shearing plant put in soon. The wether flock shears on an average about ten pounds for the second and third fleeces. Owing to the introduction of English mutton sires to increase the size of the sheep the last year's lambs will not shear this amount. The ewe flock averages eight pounds of wool to the head.

The average cost of running the sheep is 55 cents a head, leaving a nice margin of profit in the wool alone when sold at 12½ cents, the contract price for the season. This profit of 45 to 50 cents a head does not include the sale of some 2,000 or 3,000 wethers at \$2 or better in the fall. It requires twenty-five rams to the thousand ewes. After the breeding season is over they are taken by a Spanish neighbor, who herds them all the year except during the breeding season for \$25 a month, which price does not include the grain furnished by the owner. The wool clip brought something over \$12,000 this season.

THE HORSE BREEDERS

Feeding Sheep in Demand.

The Iowa Agricultural college has recently sold Secretary Wilson of President Roosevelt's cabinet two superior pairs of horses for service in the department of agriculture at Washington. A few years ago when horses were a drug on the market at any price an experiment was undertaken to determine the qualities and value of western range bred horses obtained from the range as colts and developed under Iowa farm conditions. Many horses in the range territory and elsewhere were then selling as low as \$5 per head. The experiment station at that time obtained a carload of well bred colts as yearlings and yearlings from the ranges of Wyoming and Montana and brought them to the college for development and investigation. They were carefully and intelligently selected as colts, care being taken to combine good breeding with a high degree of individual excellence. These horses have been greatly admired as they have been developed and used at the college. Those recently sold are a pair of steel gray grade Percherons for hauling the department's mail and express and a pair of well matched seal brown coach horses that will be used on Secretary Wilson's carriage, and it is the opinion of good horsemen that the secretary will ride behind as happy some a pair as there is in Washington.—National Stockman.

Horses Out of Condition.

Just at present a great many horses are being marketed showing bad harness scars and carrying too little flesh to go into city work. Owing to the very extensive demand for heavy feeders and the consequent competition among the eastern buyers for all promising offerings of this sort the scars and the lack of flesh are passed over much more readily now than they usually are, and some farmers are for this reason shipping out their horses without making them as fat as they ought to be. This is a mistake. Oats are not very high in price, and they are plentiful. If it will pay the dealers to buy the thin horses and the grain as well and finish the animals up to a proper degree of condition, it will certainly pay the farmer also. It seldom pays to sell thin horses.—Breeder's Gazette.

Grinding Feed For Horses.

Whether it pays to grind feed for all horses is doubtful, but for many of them it does. Irregular teeth or a disposition to "hog" their feed often allows grain to go down whole, and if the feed is ground it will be better digested. One of the best arguments in favor of grinding is that the man who grinds feed usually mixes feeds—that is, he will grind oats and corn together—and this is better for the horse than feeding all of one kind, corn for instance. Old horses will do better on ground feed, and so will young ones whose teeth are changing.—National Stockman.

An Old One.

Now comes a story that a farmer living near Pittsburgh has just lost by death a horse that lived to be thirty-nine years old. The horse, according to the report, was bought by his late owner for \$22 when twenty-seven years of age and worked up to within two hours of his death.

SWINE BREEDING

N. H. Gentry of Missouri advocates feeding of oats to swine. He says: "I feed ground oats the year round, mixed in slops with shipstuf or middlings, and in cold weather I grind corn with the oats in equal parts and then mix in the shipstuf. In cold weather I steam the slops, but in warm I do not. Corn, as we all know, produces too much fat at the expense of bone and muscle. Shipstuf and middlings is a great flesh forming food, but when fed alone I think it produces too much fatness along with a lack of firmness of flesh and strength of bone and muscle. I have fed ground oats for years, and I think no other food equal to them in correcting the inequalities in a diet of corn or shipstuf or both. At times I vary the proportions of the three kinds of feed mentioned above, according to the scarcity or abundance of either, but I feed some of them at all times except in warm weather. I frequently feed corn for a time to such animals as I think need it. For this reason I feed some dry corn in winter and soaked corn in summer in addition to slops. If all the feeds were mixed into one slop, then all the animals would have to be fed alike, except as regards quantity. I believe in feeding young and growing animals all they can properly digest at all times, but the kind of food should vary with the condition of the animal and its natural tendency to fatten or grow. Much should depend also on whether the animal is to be fully matured and kept for a breeder or be killed for pork and if the latter upon the age at which it is to be butchered. It is an old foggy notion that when a young animal is too fat it must be starved to make it right. On the other hand, it should be fed liberally of such food as will produce bone or muscle and get little or no feed that will produce fat. It is also an old foggy notion yet held to by many who should know better that in order to produce lean meat and muscle animals should be fed sparingly and kept for a long time in thin flesh. Of course a certain amount of exercise is necessary for the health of any animal, but exercise cannot make flesh or muscle without food. Lean meat and muscle as well as fat are produced by the food that goes into the animal's mouth; then if the former are desired why feed sparingly of the foods that produce them any more than we should feed sparingly of the foods that produce fat, if it is fat we wish?"

Trim Their Hoofs.

Hoofs of old hogs frequently need trimming. If they become too long, flesh is liable to accumulate and the animal is not able to stand up straight on its feet. It is very easy to trim the hogs' hoofs, and the herd should be inspected every six months or so.

Bonemeal For Pigs.

The pigs allowed neither bonemeal nor wood ashes to develop any considerable frame became excessively fat, their bellies and jowls almost dragging on the ground—they were dwarfs. Professor L. Henry says where ashes or bonemeal was fed the pigs developed much larger frames and were more normal, though not entirely satisfactory. A tablespoonful daily for two animals has a marked effect on their strength. They also made better gains for the feed given. When it came to testing the breaking strength of the thigh bones, it was found that those of the pigs getting bonemeal were about twice as strong as the bones of the pigs allowed neither ashes nor meal. The bones of the pigs getting ashes were not quite as strong as those getting bonemeal. The average breaking strength of a single thigh bone was as follows: When neither was fed, 310 pounds; when ashes were fed, 351 pounds.

In these tests the thigh bones were placed on rounded iron edges four inches apart and the breaking weight brought down directly above on the middle of the bone.

We next burned the thigh bones and found those of the pigs getting ashes or bonemeal contained much more than those getting neither. It may be said in passing that this experiment was not practical directly, for no sensible man would expect to keep growing pigs on maize meal only, as we did, for so long a period. It was an experiment to test whether or not such substances as ashes and bonemeal prove beneficial to pigs, since these animals usually crave ashes and similar substances even when running at large. A tablespoonful of bonemeal daily for two pigs is enough to have a marked effect on the strength of the bones when the pigs are kept under the abnormal conditions of our experiment.—Colman's Rural World.

Fattening Pigs Profitably.

In order to get the best and quickest returns from hogs begin fattening the pigs as soon as they are born. I raised pure blooded Poland-Chinas of medium size and never attempted to keep more than I could handle well. My brood sows were kept in a thrifty condition. They were not fat, but were far from being poor. I fed a little whole corn and a slop made of rye and milk.

When the pigs begin to try to eat (and they will do this when only a few days old), I fix a place where they can go and eat by themselves. I first give them skim milk and then gradually add rye meal, increasing the amount as the pigs grow. As soon as they are large enough to eat I add a little corn, but I find that I can make the most rapid growth with rye meal if I have plenty of milk to go with it. If the meal is fed alone it is, in my opinion, too concentrated. I raise two litters of pigs each year. They generally average from 275 to 300 pounds at seven months old.—G. W. Hurd in American Agriculturist.

BEEF ON THE FARM.

Farmers of the Southwest Urged to Consider This Subject.

Several years ago the ranchmen of Texas and the adjoining states began to improve their herds, and now in the production of first class beef cattle the southwestern states rank with Iowa, Illinois and other breeding states farther north. As the big ranches are cut up into stock farms the tendency is to grow fewer cattle and give them better care. The markets require a better grade of beef than was formerly supplied, and it is only by the introduction of good blood that beef producers are enabled to meet the demand.

In the southwestern states and particularly in Texas the production of beef is chiefly confined to the grazing sections. Farmers grow comparatively few cattle, and these are usually sold as yearlings or two-year-olds, sent to the grazing lands and subsequently fed at the cottonseed oil mills for market. Finishing for the shambles as practiced by the farmers of Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois is practically unknown. Some cattle are finished for market in the southwest, but they are first purchased by the hundreds by men who are engaged in fattening cattle, and the finishing process is carried on at the oil mills where cottonseed meal and hulls are readily obtained.

In some sections of Texas and the adjoining states the cattle in the hands of the farmers are mainly common scrubs. Often there is a greater or less (chiefly less) admixture of Jersey blood, but in many instances the Jersey characteristics are not sufficiently developed to result in the production of good dairy cattle. It is a well known fact that there are some poor milk individuals among Jerseys. Just as there are some poor beef animals among Short-horns and Herefords. In all cases these common or mixed dairy breeds fail to make good beef cattle. In consequence the farmer must accept from \$5 to \$8 less for each yearling steer than he would for an animal better suited for the block.

The farmers should and could raise the greater part of the beef grown in the southwest, and whenever practicable they should mature it on the farm. The opening of the new packing houses at Fort Worth will provide a home market for finished animals.

There are several breeds of what are called dual purpose cattle, such as Red Polls, that not only give a good yield of milk, but make excellent beef. There are milk strains of Shorthorns that make high class dairy cattle, and of the dairy breeds some are capable of development into fairly good beef animals, notably the Holsteins.

Where a man proposes to devote his time exclusively to dairying or to raising beef cattle it is better to avoid the dual purpose types and select cattle of the best obtainable breed for the special line of breeding he desires to follow, but the average farmer has neither time nor inclination to go into special breeding on an extensive scale. He wants milk and butter for his family and some to sell in the market or to the nearest creamery. By making the proper selection of animals he can have all the milk and butter he can handle and still breed animals that will bring good prices when sold to the butcher or shipped to market.

One acre of land in the farming districts of Texas properly cultivated will support a cow the year round. In the western grazing sections ten acres per head are required, and in some instances as much as twenty-five acres are necessary. The farmers can raise good beef and, with a little attention to pasture, produce it cheaper than it can be grown on the range. It is their own fault if they fail to make the best of this opportunity.—Walter B. Whitman in Farm and Ranch.

POINTS ON FEEDING.

Cattle feeders are confronted with a hard problem this year. With an abundant corn crop which they wish and ought to convert into beef and pork they find feeding cattle far higher than the probable future of the market will justify. Good but not fancy feeders are costing \$2 per hundredweight or more in the feed lots now, and it is hard to buy them for early delivery, the owners desiring to make all the weight they can on the abundant pasture. At such prices it is evident that fat cattle will have to sell at pretty good figures to pay for the corn they eat, for they are not going to eat very cheap corn. The hog end of the problem is just as perplexing. Cattle hogs are hard to find and furthermore they are hard to buy so that they will pay for their grain. Feeders are hesitating, with the exception of a few who have the nerve to pay the big prices for stock that will finish with a short feed. And probably it is as well to hesitate now as to take the long chances with cattle that require a long feed. The extent of feeding will be considerably determined by the future prices of feeding steers, and unless they are cheaper a good many lots will be without their usual number.—National Stockman.

Profitable Fattening Feed.

A bunch of 400 steers fed at Clarendon, Tex., last winter netted the feeders \$10 per head profit. The cattle were fed on kafir corn and sorghum, with a small percentage of cottonseed cake. Nearly every farmer in the county could raise plenty of kafir corn and sorghum to finish a few head of cattle, and cottonseed cake can be secured from the mills without great expense.

THE HORSE "DENTIST."

Beware of the Stranger Who Wants to "Dress" the Hock's Teeth.

If anything is wrong with your horse's grinding, take him to the best veterinarian (gentle article) you know, tell him all you have noticed about it and have him thoroughly examine the horse's mouth. Beware the "dentist" who solicits the privilege of examining your horse's mouth. He has arguments that have never been dreamed of in your philosophy. Every horse's mouth he feels or piers into requires (by his services. He has dark designs upon your pocketbook. I am acquainted with a wag of a farm hand who led the same slightly disgraced horse out of three different doors of the barn, and the "dentist," not recognizing the horse, was each time positive the horse's molars should be dressed, yet only a week before, twenty miles distant, he had "dressed" this same horse's teeth. I may have been unfortunate in my experience, but in seventeen years of practice I have yet to meet a traveling "dentist" who to my notion was a conscientious operator or possessed the knowledge or skill to which he pretended. As a rule he is a wandering Ishmaelite, the Bengal tiger of veterinary science, and continually seeks "green fields and pastures new." In fact, horsemen sometimes have been so grossly imposed upon by this new quackery that often any one making any claim to knowledge of a horse's teeth is looked upon with poisonous derision and consequently unappreciated. This, of course, is unfair to qualified men who are well grounded in fundamental facts. A horse's permanent grinder when matured are two to four inches long and when normal but little above the gum. Their roots do not begin to grow until about the seventh year. As the animal grows older, whether the molar has an opposite to grind upon or not, it is forced into the mouth, and in time if the opposite tooth is gone this grinder may be several inches longer than its fellow.—S. R. Howard, V. S., in Rural New Yorker.

THE GOAT HERD

In a recent short bulletin from the Maine experiment station there is the following reference to Angoras: "The first problem we met was suitable fencing. We soon found that while they do not jump they are good climbers and that they will go over any fence the top of which they can reach



SEVEN-EIGHTHS BRED ANGORA BUCK. (From Rural New Yorker.)

with the fore feet. The horns on some of the ewes point backward in a V shape. In the case of a woman where fence with square openings, even with four inch mesh, they will push their heads through the openings and get hung by their horns. With this kind of a fence it was necessary to visit them two or three times a day to release the prisoners. A poultry fence (not poultry netting) with small diamond shaped openings has proved perfectly satisfactory.

In 1901 we gave them too extensive a range, and they did but little clearing up. In May, 1902, six ewes, one buck and five kids were put in an acre of young woodland of a mixed growth, most of the trees three to six inches in diameter. There was a quite thick growth of underbrush. The small underbrush of birch, maple, hazel bush, etc., has been cleaned up so that where there are no alders or evergreens the ground under the trees is as clean as though it had been burned over. Sweet fern they do not like very well, but they have cleaned all of the hardwood out of this piece. Ferns and brakes have been eaten to some extent. They have eaten the leaves and younger sprigs of bushes in preference to grass. Birches two inches or more in diameter they have not injured, but they have stripped the bark from every maple. Even maple trees six inches in diameter have been thus killed. We have found them to be fond of the bark from old trees. To clean up birch or evergreen woodland they have proved very effective. There has been practically no cost for the summer's keeping. The twelve goats have been kept without other food on one acre of young woodland. They have required no care other than an occasional visit to see that they are all right and that they have water. Salt was given occasionally.

Dig Percentage of Kids.

I am not giving the sheep much attention, as I am in the goat business and find from three years' experience that there is more money in the latter than in the former, writes an Arkansas correspondent of Sheep Breeder. My goats have paid me 100 per cent on the investment. I had 152 per cent of kids come this year and saved 110 per cent of them. I have 126 Angoras and fourteen common hair goats. My goats are no bother at all. I turn them out of the corral in the morning, and they come home in the evening with studied regularity, and you should see how they kill the brush and neglect the grass.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK

STREET RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1902.

From Portsmouth—Ferry leaves P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, *6.55, *7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55, 9.25, 9.55, 10.25, 10.55, 11.25, 11.55 a. m., 12.25, 12.55, 1.25, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.25, 3.55, 4.25, 4.55, 5.25, 5.55, 6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55, 9.25, 9.55, 10.25, 10.55 p. m.; Arrive at St. Aspidunk Park, York Beach, *6.30, *7.30, *8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

To Portsmouth—Car leaves St. Aspidunk Park, York Beach, *5.45, *6.30, *7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.; Arrives at P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, *6.35, *7.05, *7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 a. m., 12.05, 12.35, 1.05, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05 p. m.

*Ferry leaves between Portsmouth and Kittery making close connection with electric cars.

*Cancelled Sunday.

*Mail and Express trips—week days.

Car heated.

Subject to changes and unavoidable delays.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, *7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, *10.50 p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—

5.30, *7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre

8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

*Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot

school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at *7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5.30 a. m., *6.50 a. m. and *10.05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m., 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road *6.10 a. m., *7.30 a. m. and *10.40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at *6.25 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at *10.35 and *11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at *10.35 and *11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.

*Omitted holidays.

*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.

WINSTON T. PERKINS,

Superintendent.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for

Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for

Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5.45 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR

AND TURFING DONE.

WITH the latest facilities the subscriber is prepared to take charge and care of such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be desired. He will give careful attention to the erecting and repairing of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies from old to new graves, and the removal of old and growing trees and shrubs, and the planting of new ones.

M. J. GRIFFIN.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement. (In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.17, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—1.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30,

THE HERALD.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1902.

Dr. George C. Pardee, republican candidate for governor of California, is the first native of the state ever nominated for that office. All previous governors and candidates for the office of governor have been "carpet baggers." There is no doubt of Dr. Pardee's election, and hereafter it is probable that California will raise candidates of her own for the office right along.

Finance Minister Hage of Denmark has asked the folkething to nominate a representative on the commission the Danish government will shortly send to the West Indies, which commission will be charged with "the re-establishing of equilibrium between the revenue and the expenditure" of the Danish islands, and the economic development of the islands. The Danish government having refused to sell the islands to the United States, feels impelled to do something to ameliorate the conditions that have prevailed there in recent years; but that commission has got a hard job in hand, to make the constantly decreasing revenue equal the never decreasing expenditure.

The freak racing yacht can see its finish; the new rating rules of the New York yacht club, planned to promote the building of healthy, sea worthy racing boats, that will be worth something as cruisers after their racing days are over, have been unanimously adopted by the Eastern yacht club of Boston, which next to the New York club is the leading yacht club of the country. This reform has come none too soon; the lengths to which the building of non-descriptive monstrosities, absolutely worthless for any other purpose than racing, has been carried in recent years has done great harm to the noble and manly sports of yachting, and driven many former ardent participants out of it entirely.

Our new fellow citizens of Porto Rico evidently take their politics very seriously, as might perhaps reasonably be expected of people who never before had a chance to say a word about their own government. During the registration for the elections, which was finished on Tuesday, serious riots took place in several towns; at San Lorenzo five policemen and several citizens were killed, and a number of persons are reported to have been killed at Pailias. This does not show conclusively that the Porto Ricans are unfit for political and civil liberty, but only that they do not as yet fully comprehend what liberty really means. They will know better one of these days. It was not so very many years ago that men were mobbed in Boston for daring to say that human slavery was wrong.

The case against Joseph Cecil Taylor, the Boston teamster whose extradition was demanded by the British government for the alleged larceny of \$15,000 at Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1900, was abandoned on Tuesday by the prosecuting counsel, by order of the British ambassador at Washington. As the British government is not accustomed to drop such cases without good cause, the inference is that it recognizes as sound the contention of Taylor's counsel, which was supported by Judge Lowell's decision, that England had no ground for demanding the extradition of a person for an alleged offence against the laws of another country, the Transvaal at the time of Taylor's alleged larceny having been an independent state, and not absorbed by the British empire until a later date. This case has attracted much attention in Europe.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE.

The record of the republican party is written in the amendments to the constitution, in substantially all the federal statutes now in force, and in the most remarkable period of progress the country has ever known.

The republican party is today, as it has been for more than fifty years, the party of sturdy American principles, progressive and conservative, accomplishing what it advocates and advocating only what best represents the ideals of the most progressive people of the twentieth century.

The republican party has justified its principles and itself, by freeing Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines from the shackles of Spanish slavery and enforced ignorance.

The republican party opened 3500 schoolhouses in Cuba and presented them to the Cuban republic as freedom's offering from a free people to a freed people.

The republican party opened and still keeps open, 1200 schoolhouses in Porto Rico with 50,000 scholars, 4000 schoolhouses in the Philippines with 150,000 scholars, and is adding to the number right along.

The republican party has lifted all labor to prosperity and independence and increased the wages of the wage-earner by protecting the product of his labor from foreign cheap labor competition.

The republican party has kept the American dollar free from degradation and worth its face the wide world over.

The republican party within three years after the first election of that great American, William McKinley, increased the army of American railway employees by 191,033, and added \$108,440,310 to their yearly wages.

The republican party has built up ten great states in that section of the country, which was when it succeeded to power, regarded as a wild and profitless region given over to the Indian and the buffalo.

The republican party has built trans-continental railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and improved the rivers and harbors of the whole country, in the interests of commerce.

The republican party has so wisely directed the economic policies of the nation, that Uncle Sam has been able to pay every bill at maturity, and millions of dollars before maturity, and still have \$800,000,000 of actual gold in his safety deposit vault, the largest amount of gold ever before held by any nation in the history of the world.

The republican party enabled the country to export two thousand seven hundred millions more than it imported, in the five years since that day of rejoicing when the present tariff became law, and thus added to the national wealth a sum seven times as great as the total three hundred and eighty three millions of excess exports in the entire one hundred and eight preceding years.

The republican party has increased the national wealth from \$514 for each individual in 1860, to \$1235 for each of the more than doubled population of 1900, or in total, from sixteen thousand to ninety four thousand million dollars, good, gold dollars, not the proposed Kansas City platform abortions.

The republican party increased the number of manufacturing wage-earners from 4,251,513 in 1890 to 5,231,587 in 1900 and their yearly wages from less than nineteen hundred to more than twenty-three hundred million dollars.

The republican party, in spite of democratic predictions to the contrary, and under its high duties tariff, has increased the customs revenue from a yearly average under democratic low tariff of 162 millions, to 215 millions.

The republican party has never had 3,000,000 wage-earners idle at one time, as was the case under the last Cleveland administration.

The republican party has put Uncle Sam in the proud position of being the only one on earth who can borrow money at 2 per cent. with lenders paying a premium for the privilege of loaning to him at that nominal rate.

The republican party has not sought to blacken the fair fame of the American soldier while serving his country amidst great difficulties and under blazing tropical suns.

The republican party has not sought to make political capital out of the

anxiety of the coal strike, now so favorably and happily averted.

The republican party has not sought to belittle the wise and successful efforts towards practically establishing the principle of arbitration, put forth during days of physical pain, by our great and fearless President Theodore Roosevelt.

The republican party stands today, as it has always stood since Abraham Lincoln was first elected, for sound money, honest elections, expansion, broad Americanism, equal rights to all, an equal protection to American capital and American labor.

BEST BOATS BUILT HERE.

Word has been received from Washington that the cost of the construction of the small boats built at the Charlestown navy yard was the lowest of any yard in the country. The plans and estimates for the work are made in Washington and sent to the various yards. The work done at the Charlestown yard, and which amounted to \$30,000, was performed for 20 per cent. below the estimated cost. The Norfolk yard was 1 per cent. below, New York 12, Portsmouth 11, and League Island 13 per cent. below. Of the other yards three were above the price fixed, the highest being 60 per cent., and the others 31 per cent., and 20 per cent. Last year the Boston yard stood third on the list. The reduction in the cost is attributed to the introduction of improved machinery.—Boston Journal.

It has been conceded by Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn and Rear Admiral Bowles, the present chief of bureau of construction and repair, that the best built boats in the navy are turned out here. While iron and steel is used in Boston, copper and brass are used on the boats built here. It is evident that the best boats are built here when it is known that all the new models are first turned out at this yard. The boats for the president's yacht were ordered built here. Boston is certainly doing well in the boat building line, which branch of the navy works has not been carried on there but a short time.

Walking is an art almost said one of the lost arts, says Country Life in America. It is astonishing how few know how to walk; know how to acquire the measured stride, the springy step, the easy poise of the body and the swing of the arms, which make walking at once one of the most healthful and enjoyable forms of physical exercise. For the real pleasure of walking one must turn to the country. Pavements are but dead, unyielding matter at best. In the turf of the country there is a spring in response to the pressure of the foot which is a delight and an inspiration in itself. The purity of the air sets the blood to racing gloriously.

WALKING TOURS.

Good walkers find twenty miles a day a comfortable average, allowing plenty of time for rest and "loafing." Two weeks thus spent will afford memories to last for all time, and with them a measure of health and strength, a quickening of vital forces, a nervous energy which will find expression in increased power for accomplishment in the world's work.

MANY A WOMAN—Vastly exaggerates the influence she wields with men. Causes herself unhappiness by too literally interpreting ordinary remarks. Makes mischief by repeating her husband's words. Shows a negative disposition through a defective memory. Takes on insufferable airs when she attempts to become impressive. Deludes herself into a belief that men are affected by her opinions. Spoils a man's disposition by giving him too much attention. Shakes confidence in her honesty by too severe a criticism of the honesty of others. Assists the mischief maker through a desire to adverse comment by her efforts to appear clever.

THE DEVIL'S WEB.

The exciting melodrama, The Devil's Web, was the attraction at Music hall on Wednesday evening and an audience which required nearly every available seat for its accommodation, derived much pleasure from its presentation.

It was the third night of the Bennett-Moulton company's engagement and the popularity of the organization in this city was considerably enhanced by the manner in which the play was handled. The ladies and gentlemen of the company did, if anything, better work than on the two preceding evenings.

The Devil's Web is a five act piece and offers many opportunities for strong work, opportunities which were invariably taken. The applause was at times enthusiastic and the audience showed unmistakable signs of approval throughout the performance.

The special features, introduced between the acts were fully equal to those presented at previous performances and Leroy and LaVantone, as usual, were generously applauded.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Being good is an awful lonesome job. A silent tongue makes sweet music for the soul.

Women are least interesting when that is their condition. After a woman has trumped her partner's ace as she says, with a sweet smile, it is always easy to play well when you hold the cards.—New York Press.

THE DEFENDER'S POPULARITY. It is seldom that audiences, by their endorsement of a performance make it necessary to change the time for the rise of the curtain. So strong, however, has been the applause at every performance of that great musical extravaganza, The Defender, at the Columbia theatre, Boston, and the repeated demands for encores have been so continued and strenuous, that the management has been forced to change the time for starting the performance. The performance will now commence promptly at 7.45, so as to allow out of town patrons sufficient time to make connections for home. This change in time will not appear at all strange to anyone having seen the show, as every number on the programme has been so well done, and has received such hearty applause, that the artists have been compelled to reply to encore after encore. When it is considered that this greatest of musical extravaganza, is produced by A. H. Chamberlyn, a master of the art, and had lavished upon it an expenditure of between forty and fifty thousand dollars, and interpreted by a cast hard to equal, and impossible to excel, it is no wonder that the Columbia theatre is packed to the doors at every performance, and, as in two instances last week, hundreds of people, turned away. In stage settings, costumes, light effects, and general gorgeousness and splendor, to say nothing of the beautiful chorus, typical of the house and its productions, the production now running at the Columbia has never been surpassed. The male cast is headed by that well known eccentric comedian Mr. Alex. Clark, who stands alone in his particular field, adding to the humor of the piece by the interpolation of his own witticisms, and his strongly humorous personality. He is assisted by Mr. Charles Wayne in the role of Pinky Winkerton, the detective, in a manner to produce mirth in the most doleful of persons. The tenor solos of Mr. Richie Ling, a singer with an international reputation, are vociferously received and highly appreciated by the large audiences. Of the ladies of the company it is difficult to tell where to begin in describing their beauty and art. Miss Emma Carus, a charming lady with a wonderful voice, heads the list, and the decided hits of two of her songs, "I'll be your Rainbow," and the "Jack of Lantern Man" have been seldom equalled in this city. In the role of Hilda Shipton diminutive Toby Claude, than whom no more dainty bit of humanity exists, has introduced so much of her sweet personality that she has made an astonishing success of a part that offered but few opportunities. Clara Lavine has added much to her reputation as a comedienne by the merriment provoked by the little lady especially in her scenes with Alex. Clark. Pretty Lotta Faust has made the hit of her career, and considered by many the hit of the production, in her song, "Good Old Summertime," which must be heard to be appreciated. The minor roles are all in the hands of well known people, and receive careful attention. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at two o'clock.

CREATORE, THE GREAT.

Creator, the great and sensational



THE DEFENDER'S POPULARITY.

It is seldom that audiences, by their endorsement of a performance make it necessary to change the time for the rise of the curtain. So strong, however, has been the applause at every performance of that great musical extravaganza, The Defender, at the Columbia theatre, Boston, and the repeated demands for encores have been so continued and strenuous, that the management has been forced to change the time for starting the performance. The performance will now commence promptly at 7.45, so as to allow out of town patrons sufficient time to make connections for home. This change in time will not appear at all strange to anyone having seen the show, as every number on the programme has been so well done, and has received such hearty applause, that the artists have been compelled to reply to encore after encore. When it is considered that this greatest of musical extravaganza, is produced by A. H. Chamberlyn, a master of the art, and had lavished upon it an expenditure of between forty and fifty thousand dollars, and interpreted by a cast hard to equal, and impossible to excel, it is no wonder that the Columbia theatre is packed to the doors at every performance, and, as in two instances last week, hundreds of people, turned away. In stage settings, costumes, light effects, and general gorgeousness and splendor, to say nothing of the beautiful chorus, typical of the house and its productions, the production now running at the Columbia has never been surpassed. The male cast is headed by that well known eccentric comedian Mr. Alex. Clark, who stands alone in his particular field, adding to the humor of the piece by the interpolation of his own witticisms, and his strongly humorous personality. He is assisted by Mr. Charles Wayne in the role of Pinky Winkerton, the detective, in a manner to produce mirth in the most doleful of persons. The tenor solos of Mr. Richie Ling, a singer with an international reputation, are vociferously received and highly appreciated by the large audiences. Of the ladies of the company it is difficult to tell where to begin in describing their beauty and art. Miss Emma Carus, a charming lady with a wonderful voice, heads the list, and the decided hits of two of her songs, "I'll be your Rainbow," and the "Jack of Lantern Man" have been seldom equalled in this city. In the role of Hilda Shipton diminutive Toby Claude, than whom no more dainty bit of humanity exists, has introduced so much of her sweet personality that she has made an astonishing success of a part that offered but few opportunities. Clara Lavine has added much to her reputation as a comedienne by the merriment provoked by the little lady especially in her scenes with Alex. Clark. Pretty Lotta Faust has made the hit of her career, and considered by many the hit of the production, in her song, "Good Old Summertime," which must be heard to be appreciated. The minor roles are all in the hands of well known people, and receive careful attention. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at two o'clock.

SKY FARM!

A SIMPLE STORY OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Prices..... 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Monday morning, Nov. 3d.

Italian band leader, who is the most talked of musician at present, will be here with his Italian band of fifty players in less than two weeks. This will afford a musical treat and an amusement sensation of interest to everybody. The best of critics have pronounced Creator all right, and the public has taken to him as to no other leader, overcrowding the houses in New York and elsewhere, and shouting themselves hoarse at the way he leads his band. Creator is a man of the warmest musical temperament; he feels his music, and so completely gives way to its sentiment that in conducting he acts out every phase of its meaning, swaying back and forth dreamily in the pianissimo passages, leaning over his players in a pleading, beseeching attitude as though he were coaxing the music out of their instruments. He warms up with crescendos and becomes furious in the fortes and finales and climaxes till he seems in a very real way, flying at the players in a threatening manner that seems to inspire them to wonderful attention and effort. People cannot help watching Creator with wonder, but all the time the listener discerns that the band is playing remarkably well, and the musicians are under absolute control. Creator is lost to the world for the time being and is seemingly playing all the instruments himself. He was the nine days wonder of the season in New York city, while at the large music hall of the Pittsburg exposition there were more people outside than inside, struggling even to get a glimpse in the doors. While the greatest interest centers in Creator's playing of the Italian music, he plays everything with artistic showing, even Wagner music, for which he has many requests. His appearance here will surely be interesting.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Half a year at the Boston Museum and the Garrick in New York means much for a play of any kind, especially when the attraction is of a character which deals with New England life with which the patrons of these standard houses are all so familiar, for the story must be particularly well told and its type accurately drawn in order to prove in any way entertaining and satisfying. Therein has the production of Sky Farm, which is underlined again at Music hall for Nov. 5, clearly succeeded. There is only that little necessary exaggeration to add to the essential artistic touch of certain of the characters, and the same are placed in an environment both picturesque and delightful to witness.

BUCK—GARDNER.

C. Purse Buck of Boston and Miss Cora L. Gardner of Burlington, Vt., were united in marriage at the parsonage of the Middle street Baptist church on Tuesday, by Rev. George W. Gile.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Duan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

CREATORE, THE GREAT.

Creator, the great and sensational

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

MUSIC HALL, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,
Monday Evening, Nov. 3d.

SPEAKERS

HON. N. J. BACHELDER, Republican Nominee for Governor,

P. J. CONLAN of Boston, Well-Known Labor Agitator.

The Evening will also be Enlivened with Campaign Songs by PROFESSOR MAXHAM.

Seats will be Reserved for Ladies Music by the Portsmouth City Band All Voters Cordially Invited to Attend. Speaking will commence at eight o'clock.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5th.
SECOND YEAR!

Edward E. Kidder's American Country Play,

From its Memorable Runs,—4 Months, Boston; 150 Nights, New York,

SKY FARM!

A SIMPLE STORY OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Prices..... 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Monday morning, Nov. 3d.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

Week of Oct. 27.

25th YEAR

Bennett-Moulton

COMPANY.

REPERTOIRE:

Evenings..... Shipwrecked

Friday..... The Pay Train

Saturday..... The Wheel of Fortune

MATINEES,

Saturday..... Fogg's Ferry

LEROY & LAVANTONE'S NOVELTY COMEDY BAR ACT.

PRICES

Evenings..... 10c, 20c and 30c

Matinees..... 10c and 20c

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Friday morning, Oct. 25th.

Granite State

Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS:

CALVIN PAGE, President.

JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.

ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.

JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.

JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.

CALVIN PAGE, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

Half a year at the Boston Museum and the Garrick in New York means much for a play of any kind, especially when the attraction is of a character which deals with New England life with which the patrons of these standard houses are all so familiar, for the story must be particularly well told and its type accurately drawn in order to prove in any way entertaining and satisfying. Therein has the production of Sky Farm, which is underlined again at Music hall for Nov. 5, clearly succeeded. There is only that little necessary exaggeration to add to the essential artistic touch of certain of the characters, and the same are placed in an environment both picturesque and delightful to witness.

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CREATORE, THE GREAT.

Creator, the great and sensational

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres. Gordon Preble;
Sec. E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brannard Hersey.
Meets 33 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jerome Conigh;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 76 MARKET SQUARE

Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Office Hours:

10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Residence, 98 State St.

Office, 26 Congress St.

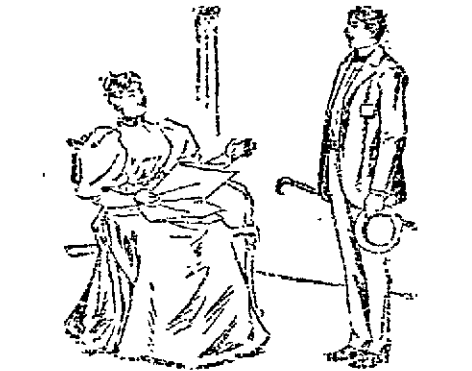
Portsmouth, N. H.

108 MOORE: 1.30 to 10.30 P. M.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

DON'T CHASE SHADOWS.
Not Necessary to Do So in Ports-
mouth.

The substance is what you want.
Let the shadow alone.
Stranger's testimony is a shadow.
You want other endorsement to con-
vince.
Positive endorsement of friends and
neighbors
Removes the shadow of doubt.
Mr. Charles Kennedy of 25 Gates
street says:—"A few years ago I was
laid up with rheumatism for over two
months, so that I could not get out of
the house. I never regained my former
strength and my kidneys are apt
to become sluggish. During the winter
I was taken with a very lame
back, and the constant ache made me
miserable. I was so sore over my kid-
neys that I could hardly pick anything
from the floor and twinges caught me
in the back that were excruciating.
After I commenced using them I
gradually grew better until the lame-
ness and soreness entirely disap-
peared."
For sale by all dealers; price 50
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.
Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.
Many people shout Low Prices. The
prices are low—so is the quality of the
goods. We say low prices and we
back up the statement with a good
strong reason. We can make the best
clothing—make it as well as it can be
made—at low prices, because our ex-
penses are light and we have many
patrons. There is no use throwing
money away. There is no use paying
any more for perfection than you
have to. We will be glad to see you at
any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

W. E. Paul
RANGES
—AND—
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a
First-Class Kitchen Furnish-
ing Store, such as Tinware
(both grades), Enameled
Ware (both grades), Nickel
Ware, Wooden Ware, Cut-
lery, Lamps, Oil Heaters,
Cupboard Sweepers, Washing
Machines, Wringers, Cake
Closers, Lunch Boxes, etc.
Many useful articles will be
found on the 5c and
10c Counters.
Please consider that in this line
will be found some of the
Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.
39 to 45 Market Street

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
—AND—
Undertaker.
Night Calls at side en-
trance, No. 2 Hancock street,
or at residence, cor. New
Vaughan street and Bayview
avenue.
Telephone 59-2.

REACH SCRANTON

The Arbitrators Arrive In
The Mining Region.

Will Inspect The Mines And
Mine Workers' Homes.

"Mitchell Day" Celebrated By Members
Of The Miners' Union.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 29.—The anthracite coal strike commissioners, who will make an inspection of the mines and the homes of the mineworkers, arrived here tonight over the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The commissioner's headquarters are at Hotel Jermyn, where the party occupies fourteen rooms.

Tomorrow will be passed in the region north of this city.

Off For The Coal Fields.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The majority of the members of the anthracite coal strike commission left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Scranton, Pa., where they will meet tomorrow morning to begin their investigation of the conditions in the mining region. The party consisted of Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, General John M. Wilson, Bishop Spalding, Grand Chief E. E. Clark of the Order of Railroad Conductors, Assistant Recorders Moseley and Neill, and three stenographers. The members of the commission are also expected to reach Scranton by tomorrow morning. The commission will spend tomorrow at Scranton arranging the details of the trip through the coal fields. The hearings will not begin until the formal claims of the miners and the answer of the operators have been filed. The tour of the commission through the coal fields in advance of the hearings will be of a preliminary character, as the same points, in all probability, will be visited later for the purpose of taking testimony.

The preliminary tour will be mapped out to cover the several important coal fields of the anthracite region. None of the members of the commission is willing to be quoted in predictions of the length of time the work of the commission will consume. One member said privately today that he believed the report would be ready within two months.

"Mitchell Day" Observed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 29.—"Mitchell day" was celebrated by all the union miners in the anthracite region today.

There was a general suspension of work. A few washeries were working but their output of coal was very small.

President Mitchell arrived from New York today.

There were demonstrations in many of the nearby towns and after the parades the people flocked to Wilkesbarre in large numbers to see the big parade here.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 29.—"Mitchell day" was observed here today.

Seven thousand United Mine Workers headed by the Tenth regiment band and troops paraded the street, after which the mine workers were addressed by several labor leaders.

No collieries were in operation and all business was generally suspended.

LAUNCHED IN JAPAN.

United States Gunboat Christened In The Land Of The Chrysanthemums.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—An extended account of the launching of the Romblon, the first United States gunboat ever built in Japan, is given by the Japan Gazette of Oct. 16. The gunboat is one of five ordered for service in the Philippine Islands. It was christened by the daughter of Admiral Robley D. Evans, with a bottle of champagne. At the same time a paper cage at the bow was opened and a number of white doves were liberated. The air was filled with paper blossoms scattered by the birds in their flight. As the boat slid into the water whistles were blown and the bands played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The ceremony was witnessed by about 250 invited guests, including United States Minister Buck; the German Minister, Count von Arovalley; Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Admiral Viscount Ito, Admiral Inouye, Vice Admiral Onomoto, Admiral Viscount Admira, Admiral Rogers, U. S. N., Capt. Mackenzie of the

New York, Admiral Evans, Gen. Chaffee and the German, Belgian and Swiss Consul Generals.

RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

They Desert Their Homes And Start In Quest Of The New Life.

Yorkton, Assinabola, Oct. 29.—Word has been received by the immigration officials that in addition to the 1200 Doukhobors who arrived here yesterday, 400 more are on the road and 300 are preparing to desert their villages and farms.

The leaders of the fanatics have no practical nor definite idea as to future action; they desire, they say, to convert people and find the "new life."

One child died here. The religious-crazed settlers look much worse for their abstinence from the use of meat, their sparse diet and long tramp.

The immigration officials have not decided what to do with the wanderers.

FAMOUS ODD FELLOW DEAD.

Joseph Kidder Of Manchester Passes Away At His Home.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 29.—Joseph Kidder, known as the "grand old man of New Hampshire Odd Fellowship," from having been practically at the head of the order in this state for nearly half a century, died at his residence in this city this morning, at the age of eighty-three years. He was a native of Manchester, and a descendant, on his mother's side, from Gen. John Stark of Revolutionary fame. In early life he was a merchant, doing a general merchandize business on Elm street, but becoming interested in Odd Fellowship he soon gave his whole time to this fraternity, and for many years was grand secretary, a position which he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Kidder was also eminent in Masonry, and was an official for many years in Trinity commandery of this city. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

A REVOLTING CRIME.

Three Young Negro Girls Murdered By Member Of The Same Race.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29.—A special from Wynne, Ark., says Mary, Sophie and May Gibson, aged seventeen, twelve and ten years respectively, daughters of Thomas Gibson, a prosperous negro farmer, were murdered and one of them the victim of a criminal assault at their home near that town yesterday. The murders occurred while the girls were alone in the house.

David Cross, an old negro, was arrested. At first he denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally confessed that he had witnessed the killing and said that a negro named Johnson was the guilty man.

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Young Man, Stricken With Remorse, Confesses To Murder.

New York, Oct. 29.—A young man, who described himself as William G. Johnson of 464 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, entered the Green Point police station tonight and said he desired to surrender himself as the murderer of Albert C. Latimer, who was shot, apparently by a burglar, in his home on Hancock street, Brooklyn, on the night of July 2 last.

The man said he was stricken with remorse and was weary of wandering about the country.

He was locked up and will be arraigned tomorrow morning.

TWO RECORDS SMASHED.

Horses Make Fast Time On The Track At Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29.—Two world's records were reduced and another tied at today's meeting of the Memphis Trotting association.

Direct Hal and Prince Alort paced a mile as a team, driven by Geers, against the record of 2.08 1/4 and made the mile in 2.05 1/4.

The bay stallion Nervola was sent against the 4.25 1/4 pacing record for stallions for two miles and clipped a full second off the old figures.

Onward Silver tied his previous trotting record of 4.23 1/4 for two miles.

WANT MORE MONEY.

Montreal Dock Laborers Demand Higher Pay.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Two thousand dock laborers went on strike this afternoon, completely tying up the business of the port.

The men have been working all the season on a flat scale of twenty cents per hour, night or day work, and they demand thirty cents per hour for day work and thirty-five cents per hour for night work.

THE STATE RESTS

All Evidence Against Molineux Has Been Heard.

The Defence Scores An Important Point On Wednesday.

Governor Black Will Now Present His Case To The Jury.

New York, Oct. 29.—Justice Lambert today, at the resumption of the trial of Roland B. Molineux, announced that he had decided to exclude the testimony of Mamie Melando and Joseph Farrell given at the last trial of Molineux which the prosecution wished to have read to the jury. Both of these former witnesses live in New Jersey outside the jurisdiction of the court and the proceedings in the case yesterday closed with arguments on the point of reading the testimony in the absence of the witnesses who cannot be compelled to attend the trial.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne called Daniel T. Ames, a handwriting expert, as his first witness today. Ames said, as all the other experts have said, that the same hand wrote all the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters and the addresses on the poison package. He said he had compared those writings with the conceded writings of Molineux and is convinced beyond room for doubt that his hand made the disputed writings.

"Counsel for the defense," Mr. Osborne said, "has conceded that one hand wrote the Barnet and Cornish letters and the poison package wrapper."

"Counsel for the defense has conceded nothing of the sort," said ex-Governor Black. "Counsel for the defense conceded that the defense knows nothing about these letters and does not expect to dispute the contention of the district attorney."

Justice Lambert's view of the situation sustained the defense and Mr. Osborne did not finish his question.

Invited to give reasons the expert told at great length where he had found similarities in eighty or more exhibits he had examined and compared.

Under cross examination by ex-Governor Black, Mr. Ames said he had been mistaken more than once.

Andrew S. Knowles, cashier of the Mechanics National bank, was called as an expert in handwriting. He said he made a careful study of all the writings and believed they all were made by one hand.

Ex-Governor Black had no questions and Mr. Osborne announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

At the suggestion of counsel, Justice Lambert suspended further proceedings until tomorrow.

In the course of the discussion previous to the adjournment, ex-Governor Black said he felt he could complete his side of the case in two days.

AGAINST SUNDAY PERFORMANCES.

Thespians And Clergymen To Join Hands In New York.

New York, Oct. 29.—A number of actors, actresses and clergymen have at a meeting in this city, adopted a constitution for the Actors Church alliance, a national organization, the object of which is to unite the interests of the stage and church and oppose Sunday performances.

The meeting was a long and spirited one; the delegates being unable to come to an understanding on many points of organization and an adjournment was taken until today, when an effort will be made to draw up satisfactory bylaws.

Bishop Potter was to have acted as chairman, but a letter was read in which he expressed his appreciation of the work done by the alliance and offered to contribute toward a fund to aid in the maintenance of an organizer in the field, to arouse an interest in the work in all of the cities of the country.

FULL OF REINDEER AND MOOSE.

A Whaling Vessel Discovers A Sportsman's Paradise.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29.—The whaling schooner Altair, which has arrived here from the Arctic, reports having sighted the schooner Olga in a gale off Herschorn island.

The Olga was nowhere in sight when the storm passed away and fears are entertained as to her safety. Captain Mogk says he landed at

Banks island, which was discovered in 1889 by Explorer Perry.

Signs on the beach show that the island is full of reindeer and moose. He probably is the first white visitor there since the discoverer sailed away.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Guatemala Suffering From Severe Seismic Disturbances.

Guatemala City, Oct. 29.—There have been serious earthquakes throughout Guatemala and the volcano on Santa Maria is still in great eruption.

There were tremendous detonations like heavy cannonading, at five o'clock yesterday morning.

The Santa Maria volcano has thrown a deep mantle of ashes upon the town of Quezaltenango, which has been partly rebuilt since the earthquakes of last April, and upon the town of Mozantenango. The volcano is near both of these places.

All towns, villages and plantations near the volcano have been abandoned and the residents are fleeing to places of safety. The entire republic is in a disturbed condition, owing to the seismic waves.

Guatemala City, although more than 100 miles from Santa Maria, bears its continuous thundering. Few details of the eruption are obtainable, owing to the Guatemalan government taking possession of all telegraph lines in the interior.

HUB'S DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Crown Prince Of Siam Entertained In Boston.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Another foreign prince, His Royal Highness, the crown prince of Siam, reached this city tonight, accompanied by this suite and for the next three days will occupy his time in visiting Massachusetts industries, institutions of learning and other places of interest.

The prince was met at the station by three members of the governor's staff and upon his arrival at Hotel Somerset was formally welcomed to the state by Gov. Crane. Later in the evening he was banqueted by the governor.

PORTO RICANS EXCITED.

Election Registrations Lead To Serious Rioting In Some towns.

New York, Oct. 29.—Registrations for elections in Porto Rico were finished on Tuesday, cables the San Juan correspondent of The Herald.

In spite of the strictest precautions serious riots took place in a few towns.

Five policemen and several citizens were killed in San Lorenzo.

It is reported that several persons were killed in Patillas.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR'S FINDS.

He Nabs A Smuggler And A Thousand Dollars Worth Of Opium.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 29.—Eighty pounds of opium worth \$1,000, which a Chinese steward of the coast survey steamer Gedney was attempting to smuggle from Victoria to Seattle, has been seized aboard the cutter by the customs inspector.

The conversation overheard by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's son in August on the Gedney led to the discovery.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Fifty Miners Are Warned In Time Of Of Threatened Danger.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 29.—The Stewart mill and other valuable mining property, including several shafts in the Eleventh Hour tract at Prosperity, near here, taking in over two acres of ground, caved in today to a depth of 100 feet. Fifty miners escaped uninjured, having been warned of the approaching danger by the cracking of the ground.

LOCKED IN THE HOUSE.

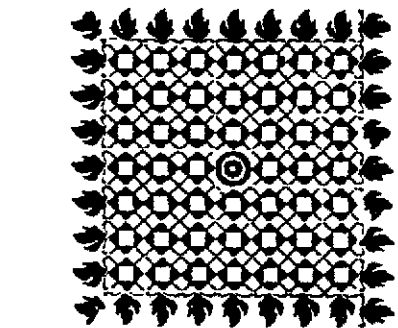
Three Children Set Fire To Dwelling And Are Burned To Death.

Guthrie, O., Oct. 29.—A negro woman, wife of a negro railroad laborer, today locked their three children, two girls and a boy, aged one, seven and ten years in the house and went out for the day. The children set fire to the place and were burned to death.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

Commander Diehl Of The Marietta Reported Very Sick.

New York, Oct. 29.—Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl of the United States gunboat Marietta, which is at Lagunera, is seriously ill with fever, according to a Herald dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela.



THE HERALD

Has The Finest

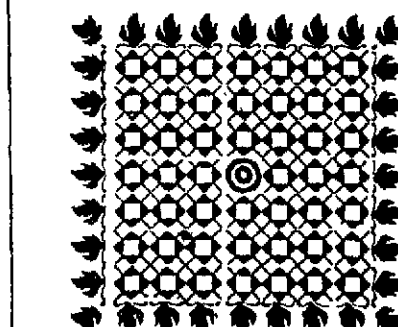
JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest Work

Reasonable

Prices.



TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in "TRUSSES," combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

Is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of the U. S. Architects and engineers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

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HIGHWAY BUILDING.

IMPROVING EARTH ROADS WITH CLAY AND SAND.

How to Mix and Apply Them to Secure the Best Results—The Use of Road Machines in Building These Highways.

In an interesting address delivered at the Cleveland (Mich.) good roads convention Frank P. Rogers, C. E., had the following to say regarding the improvement of earth roads:

If you must always have an earth road and cannot get gravel or stone at a reasonable cost, put clay on the sand and sand on the clay. When these become suitably mixed, they will form a sort of harpian, making a very good road surface at most seasons of the year. Of course, the clay is good when hard and dry and the sand quite passable when the weather is so wet that nobody wants to travel, but to secure a medium earth road, good the greater number of days in the year, that it is possible to make it, this is the best method that we can prescribe.

It should be borne in mind that neither improvement is very good until suitably mixed, and clay should be applied to sand in a manner to secure that mixture as speedily as possible and vice versa.

Decide on the width of a given road between ditches—say twenty to twenty-four feet, not much narrower and not much wider. These are economical widths, and the lack of uniformity in this particular is one of the greatest evils of our lack of system in road building all over this country. Bring the road to a suitable crown from twelve to eighteen inches above the side gutters. This, however, will have to be varied to meet the special needs of drainage for the locality, and should a large ditch be required on a narrow road it should be entirely outside the regular gutter, which will protect the vehicles from the danger of tipping over.

To prepare the bed it may have to be plowed toward the center, but, if so, do not disturb the old roadbed unless absolutely necessary. After plowing, harrow thoroughly, take a road machine and shape the whole bed to a perfectly rounded shape and roll till no more compacting is possible with a roller weighing four tons or more. A farm roller is of little use for this purpose.

After the bed is properly shaped and rolled as described take a road machine and crowd enough earth to each side of a central strip of such width as it may be desirable to cover with clay or gravel. This being done, clay should be applied on sand to the depth of five or six inches where no gravel is used and to the depth of three or four inches where a dressing of as much gravel can be placed upon the clay. After the clay is applied, it may be leveled with a road machine if well pulverized, or, if lumpy, it may be leveled by first rolling to crush the lumps, then harrowing till smooth, but in each case it must be rolled till hard after a smooth surface has been secured.

Where no gravel is used the clay must be covered with from one to two inches of sand by reversing the road machine and crowding a little of the surplus sand from the sides to the center. This will prevent the roads from becoming muddy at the first wet spell. If a top dressing of gravel is used, it should be applied to the thin coat of clay immediately after a wet spell, then be brought to a true surface by the use of a road machine and rolled till it is thoroughly compacted. If the weather is dry, the gravel should be kept sprinkled during the final rolling.

When sand is used on clay, we usually secure as good results as by putting clay in sand, for it does not always prevent mud when the ground is extremely soft. A clay road should always be well filled with good safe ditches, which must quickly take the water to its nearest natural outlet, which in turn must always be so well kept as to take the water at once away from the road allowance. Sand should be applied to clay after the picking is done, without forming any depression for its reception, as has been recommended for gravel. Sand should never be applied at a season of the year when a long dry spell is expected, but rather immediately before wet fall weather and winter sets in, so that by the next season it may become sufficiently mixed with clay to produce the condition already referred to. The same practice should be employed when any considerable depth of loose gravel is applied to a clay road with the expectation that travel will make it hard.

The application of sand and gravel to clay, as above described, can be done in layers, giving time for the first layer to pack before the second is applied. It is often advisable to wait till the next fall before the second layer is applied, thus giving time to watch results and see just the depth required to secure the best effect, as well as to economize material. After all this is done, we have not secured a permanent road suited to heavy traffic, and we shall be obliged to look to the better grades of gravel and broken stone to produce any roads that may really be called permanent.

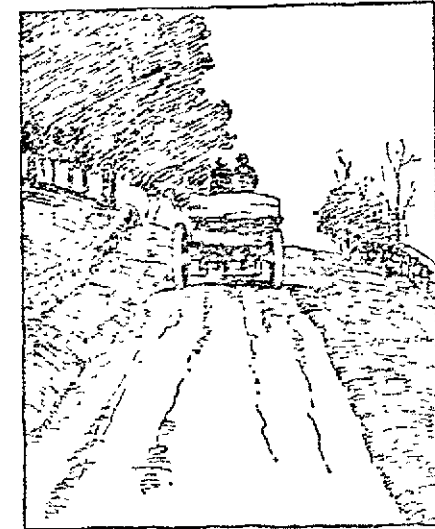
The Care of Earth Roads. Earth roads should be repaired, particularly in the spring and fall of the year, but the mistake of letting them take care of themselves during the balance of the year should not be made. The greatest need of the common road in this country is daily or weekly care. A road receiving daily attention will require no extensive repairs and instead of becoming worse will gradually improve. It is minute and frequent homeopathic treatment that the earth road needs.

ROLLING A HIGHWAY.

Some Points About Road Rollers and Their Use.

Every road is made smoother and harder by rolling, and dirt roads are no exception to this rule, says Isaac B. Pottier. We have all noticed that the hardest and smoothest parts of a country road are the narrow strips which mark the passage of the wagon wheels, that have gone over it, and these parts have become hard and smooth because the wheels have acted as rollers. But a wagon wheel is not always a very satisfactory roller, for the reason that the wheels are too narrow, and when the road is wet and soft the narrow wheels sink into the surface and form ruts and cut and mix and mangle the dirt out of all reason and destroy the good qualities of the roadway. If all the wagons used on country roads could be provided with tires four inches wide, they would roll the surface more smoothly and more quickly, and it would be in fairly good condition for nearly the whole year round.

A good horse roller will serve much to cure this difficulty, and such a roller



ROLLING WITH WIDE TIRES.

can be bought for from \$50 to \$100 per ton. A roller weighing about five tons is about the proper thing. Steam rollers are becoming more generally used from year to year in our cities and towns, and there are many places where they can be used to advantage in consolidating the earth roads of the suburbs. They are generally more effective in their work and if kept busy are vastly cheaper to operate. They weigh from seven or eight tons upward, the ten and twelve ton sizes being perhaps the most popular.

Rolling should follow closely upon the work of the road grader or scraper so as to consolidate all the loose earth which the action of the grader has laid in the line of the roadway. The roller should pass many times over the softer portions of the road, and where the road is very dry and not inclined to pack it may be slightly moistened to hasten the action of the roller. The rolling should begin at the sides of the road and work gradually toward the center—that is, the roller should be passed from end to end along the side of the road, and then the second pass of the roller should slightly lap the first until the center of the road is reached.

FAVOR OILED ROADS.

The Use of Petroleum on Highways to Lay the Dust.

The use of oil on highways is steadily increasing in favor. In Mohave, Ill., oil has been tried in place of water as a remedy for dust, and the results have been satisfactory. Bourbon, Ind., in considering the idea of sprinkling the streets with oil. The best problem there is a very serious one during the summer months, for there are no gravel beds from which to construct roads.

The towns of California, which have been doing more in this line than those of any other state, are testifying to the great benefits derived from oil on the highways, by the continued use they are making of this means of laying the dust, says the New York Tribune. The board of supervisors of Sacramento are greatly in favor of oiled roads. Three hundred or 350 barrels of oil a mile are at times necessary for the permanent paving of a sand road, but in many cases only 150 barrels need be used.

The roads of California are in most cases of sand, and the great benefits derived from the consolidating of this sand with the oil is continually testified to by those in charge of the highways. Not only is the oil a better dust layer and a more permanent one, but it is also more economical than water, inasmuch as the roads need to be oiled but once or twice a year, while sprinkling with water must be done every little while.

Using Straw to Improve Roads.

The farmers of Walla Walla county, Wash., are trying the experiment of laying their roads with straw to improve them, says the New York Tribune. Every fall the highways become deep with dust, making traveling hard on man and beast. Heavy rains melt the dust, and the dust could not be removed without destroying the road way. It then occurred to an enterprising individual that if all of the farmers would contribute straw and all brands of straw in better if on the road, no travel would be a great calamity for the better. The experiment was a decided success. The farmers turned out in force, plenty of straw was offered, ready hands laid it to the depth of a foot or more on the main thoroughfares of the county, and traveling became easy. Three hundred loads of straw will be covered with straw this fall.

Good Roads in Michigan.

Last year record numbers in the State of Michigan expended over \$2,000,000 on road improvements, and this year more than that amount will be expended.

UNCLE SAM'S ROADS.

AMERICA BEHIND OTHER NATIONS IN HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

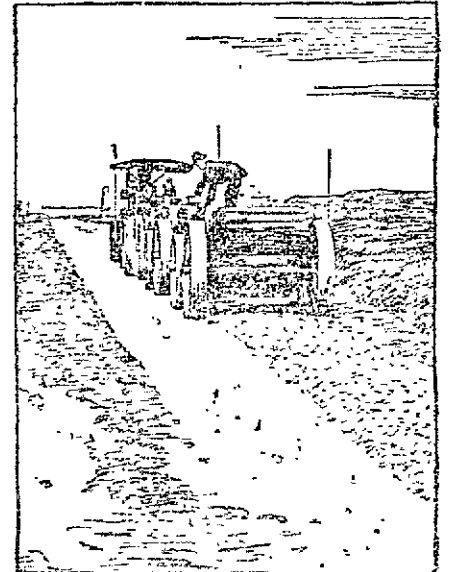
Annual Expenditures Here and in European Countries For Good Roads—Cost of Building Highways in Some of Our States.

The United States does not begin to spend the amount of money upon its public highways that it costs to construct and maintain the public roads of England and European countries. While this country leads the world in its railroads and street railways, it is far behind most countries across the Atlantic in its system of public highways. England and Wales spend annually \$200,000,000 on their roads, Ireland \$100,000,000, France \$175,000,000, while the United States, the pioneer of all nations in public improvements, the leader of the world in devising and perfecting plans to add to the comfort and welfare of mankind, lags in the race with the disgraceful record of spending \$400,000 upon its federal plan of public road improvement.

This does not include, of course, the annual expenditures of the various states of the Union, says the Buffalo Express. If these sums were included, the comparison would not be so unfavorable, for there will be expended this year close on to \$10,000,000 throughout the country for the betterment of public highways. Moreover, the outlook for the future is exceedingly bright. The possibilities are that by the end of another decade the combined expenditures of the federal government and the various states will equal \$50,000,000 a year for the construction and maintenance of public highways.

There are fully 200 good roads organizations, national, state and county, in the United States. The association that is doing the most work for the betterment of highways throughout the country is that known as the American Roadmakers. The membership of this association is limited to ten industrial men in each state, one of the provisions of its constitution being that there shall not be more than ten members from each state.

When New Jersey, which was the pioneer state in the good roads movement, first began to improve its roads, it cost \$10,000 per mile. They are now



SENATOR EARLE'S GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

being constructed for \$2,000 to \$5,000 per mile, most of them costing only \$2,500. This is due to the greater knowledge and practical experience gained by the road builders as well as by the use of improved machinery and methods. In Michigan, Ohio and other western states roads are being constructed at a much less figure, some of them costing not more than \$1,000. As might be expected, these roads are not as durable as those upon which a greater amount of money is expended.

New York pays about \$5,000 to \$7,000 a mile and builds a very thoroughly constructed road out of crushed stone under the direction of the state engineer and in accordance with the state aid plan, which provides that the state shall pay 50 per cent of the cost of construction of the roads, 35 per cent is paid by the county and 15 per cent by the town in which the road is improved. Connecticut and Massachusetts both have admirable methods for improving their highways and have long been recognized as among the most progressive states of the Union in this regard, each expending \$500,000 a year on the improvement of its roads.

The state of Georgia is, perhaps, the most progressive among the southern states. For a number of years it has employed a large amount of prison labor in the construction of its roads, using prisoners, both black and white, in crushing stone and in constructing the roads. The system of employing prison labor has been so successfully carried out that it has been adopted in other states.

A most interesting good roads campaign is being conducted in the state of Michigan by Senator Earle. The senator has equipped a good roads train, consisting of a traction engine, five small cars for carrying stone and a stone crushing plant, all of which is drawn by the traction engine, which is also converted into a road roller and is employed in finishing the road.

New Jersey's Good Roads. During the past twelve months \$500,000 was spent in macadamizing public roads in New Jersey, and for this comparatively small sum the state now has 110 miles of the finest rural thoroughfares in the country. Altogether New Jersey has 611 miles of these fine highways.

Build Them to Last.

Great loss has often been occasioned through temporary and unsuitable fixing of roads and the erection of flimsy and haphazard culverts and bridges. It is poor economy to erect anything but permanent structures built to last and stand the severest tests.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

Effect of Highway Improvement in New Jersey.

The importance of good roads and their value to a district having them have long been collected, but not until recently has the public been awakened to their full significance. After all it was not by argument that the public was convinced, but from necessity in the beginning and then by example. The state of New Jersey is a fine example between New York and Pennsylvania, with one of the great cities of the country on its eastern borders and the second largest city on its western borders. Its farmers are mainly engaged in raising truck for the millions of people living in these two cities. To do this thousands of them drive to each city daily with a load of truck, starting in the morning anywhere from 12 to 4 o'clock to get to the markets early enough for the buyers.

"Jersey mud," a clay loam, is proverbial for its stickiness and disagreeable nature to travel through when wet, says the Putnam (Conn.) Patriot. The Jersey farmer knows the value of a dollar and is opposed to taxes, but he could reckon the difference between what he lost daily by reason of bad roads and the tax he would have to pay for building a smooth rock road. That having been worked out, one good road was built, and those near it got to market regularly and easily, rain or shine, saving enough each trip to pay the road tax. "Seeing is believing," and farmers in other parts became convinced of their economy, and the example was followed, slowly at first, but gradually going on more rapidly.

Last year 160 miles of new roads were built in that state at a cost of about \$500,000. This year the demand for them is so great that the state will, the coming year, venture to put \$1,000,000 into 200 miles of macadam. The state commissioner of public roads declares that this movement has increased the taxable property of the state by \$27,000,000. Just think of that!

BAY STATE ROADS.

Some Facts About the Highways of Massachusetts.

It costs on an average \$9,000 per mile to build a state road in Massachusetts, says the Boston Globe, but the actual cost depends on locality and conditions, hardly two cases being alike. One-fourth of the cost of a state road is borne by the county in which it is situated, the balance being contributed by the state.

The work of the highway commission has developed a number of high class professional roadbuilders. Many of the younger and more ambitious have entered the employ of the national government in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines in the same line of work. Most of the state roads are of broken stone, but a few are of gravel. The type of road built is determined by the engineer, who makes careful examination of soils, drainage, gravel, stone, grades and traffic.

The thickness of stone on state roads varies from four to sixteen inches, the lesser being placed over good gravel or sand, the greater over heavy clay. The broken stone used on state roads passes through half inch, inch and a half and two and a half inch screens. The largest size is placed on the bottom, the second size on top of this and the crown is made with half inch material. All are rolled separately and thoroughly.

The cost of trap rock for roadbuilding varies from \$1.10 per ton to \$1.50 per ton. The state owns seventeen steam rollers, which are employed in state roadbuilding. The standard width of stone roadways in Massachusetts built by the commission is fifteen feet. There are some only ten and twelve feet wide, but they are not deemed economical to maintain.

When a state road is constructed, it remains under the control of the state highway commission. The local authorities are taxed an amount not to exceed \$50 per mile for maintenance.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

Men of Wealth Interested in Highway Improvement.

Men of wealth are evincing a practical interest in road improvement for the benefit of their fellow men. George Gould has offered to bear one-third of the entire cost of the improvement of the public highways in the vicinity of Lakewood, N. J., and Colonel J. J. Astor has spent large sums on the roads near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Recently Harley T. Proctor, a summer resident of Williamstown, Mass., offered to give the town \$10,000 for the improvement of the roads, providing the latter raises \$50,000 for the same purpose. Mr. Proctor makes the gift because he believes that better roads would increase the popularity of Williamstown as a summer resort. He recently had the stone hill road put in excellent condition at a cost of \$250. The town furnished the drainage pipes and permitted Mr. Proctor to use the road scraper.

The Secret of a Good Road.

A hard surface, well pounded so that the water will run off quickly, is the secret of a good road. Attention after a road is once permanently built is imperative so that the washed out places and depressions where water stands long be repaired. A little timely work will keep a road in good shape.

Civilization and Good Roads.

There is a phase to be taken in the life of a civilization, when that to be found in the character of its public highways. The character of a nation's roads is a good index to the degree of civilization where the roads are situated.

ROADS OF THE SOUTH.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Can Boast of Some of the Best Roads in the World—The Employment of Convicts on the Highways of North Carolina.

Among the many interesting and valuable articles published in a recent number of Harper's Weekly was the following on highway improvement in the south:

One of the most important, but least conspicuous, movements in the new south is that being made in behalf of good country roads. About fifteen years ago there was a general revival of interest in the building of country roads, and now many communities in the south have systems of roads of which they justly feel proud. Even North Carolina, long known as the Rip Van Winkle of the southern states, has at last awakened and is giving lessons to the outside world in the construction of good roads. It is



MACADAMIZED ROAD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

no exaggeration to say that the roads of Mecklenburg county, N. C., are the best to be found in the entire south.

The county of Mecklenburg is near the South Carolina line, and is pierced by that division of the Southern railroad which extends from Washington to Atlanta. The county seat is Charlotte, a progressive city of thirty thousand inhabitants. Within a radius of one hundred miles of this city there are three hundred cotton factories, comprising more than half of the spindles and looms operated in the south.

In 1830 the authorities of the county conceived the idea of utilizing the convicts for the improvement of the public roads. Instead of locking up offenders in the county jail or sending them to the penitentiary it was decided to employ them at home in improving the highways. A law was passed authorizing the use of convicts for this purpose. The convicts were organized into a squad or camp, placed under the control of a competent supervisor and engineer, and the work of grading, straightening and macadamizing the roads was begun. A short experience demonstrated that the convict laborers cost the county only 25 cents per day per head, including food, lodging, clothing and overseeing.

The outfit for the road work, consisting of a steam roller, crusher, bins, portable engine, road machine and a screen for assorting the rocks, cost about \$5,000. At present the county has in operation two road outfits and employs about sixty convicts with each outfit. The total expenditure in constructing each mile of macadamized road is from \$1,000 to \$2,500, not including bridges. In summer the convicts live in tents along the road, and in winter they live in barracks. The rock used for the roads is bought from the farmers, who haul and deposit it at the convict camp.

These roads have been in process of construction for twelve years at the rate of about ten miles per year. At present there are more than 100 miles of macadamized roads in the county. The roads radiate in all directions from the center of Charlotte and extend ten or fifteen miles to the county limits. The roads of this county have become so famous that delegations from many other states have come here to inspect them.

Many good roads organizations exist in the south. Professor J. A. Holmes of the University of North Carolina has traveled in many states, giving illustrated lectures on road construction and organizing good roads clubs. His campaign has borne much fruit, and the south can now boast of some of the best and most picturesque roads in the whole world.

Necessity For Drainage.

In the improvement of earth roads one very important essential often overlooked is the necessity for drainage to carry off the surplus water before it can soak into the surface, says Good Roads Magazine. Good roads can be constructed even in a prairie country, and by the adoption of improved methods immediate recovery from the effects of heavy rains may be insured. The drainage is very effective, and with even a shallow dressing of crushed stone or gravel on the surface of an earth road wonderful improvement can be secured.

Should Last For Ages.

There is no reason in the world why a road should not last for ages if it is built of good material and kept in proper repair. If this is not done, the money spent is more than wasted. It is more economical, as a rule, to bring good materials a long distance by rail or water than to employ inferior ones procured close at hand.

Serviceable For Country Roads.

Macadam is a very serviceable material for use on country roads. It is not as durable as crushed stone, but is superior to dirt.

THE GREAT HIGHWAY.

Automobiles and the New York-Chicago Road.

The owners of racing automobiles have brought that machine, which might be useful, into such disrepute that it is pleasant to find one of them engaged in useful public service. Colonel Dickinson of Springfield, Mass., left recently on an automobile trip to Chicago which promises to strengthen the movement for good roads, says the Brooklyn Eagle. He is treasurer of the New York and Chicago Road association, which hopes to have a line of smooth, hard highways connecting the two cities. The distance is some 850 miles, of which only 220 miles are of good macadam. The association, which numbers some 2,000 members, will ask the next legislature to bond the state of New York to build a good state highway, and Mr. Dickinson seems confident of state help in Ohio. Indiana he regards as the enemy's country.

There is no question that smooth, hard highways would be of immense benefit to farmers and not be merely a convenience for the owners of automobiles and bicycles. It has been shown over and over again that the farmer could draw four times as heavy loads to market with the same span of horses over a properly made road as over the average roads through even level country. The roads ought to be made and kept in repair from local taxation by the towns and counties through which they run. But co-operation between such neighboring divisions in the matter is more difficult to secure than uniform divorce laws among the states or uniform trust legislation. One long, fine road as an object lesson might be worth even state co-operation for its effect upon other communities.

If the automobile can be used to promote interest in that movement, it is a good thing, but farmers are not going to vote taxes for roads which would be practically speed courses for these machine wagons and on which it would be dangerous to drive their family carriages. Colonel Dickinson and his associates should take the racers of their favorite machine in hand. If they could suppress those public nuisances, their good road movement would thrive better.

OIL FOR STREET SURFACES.

It Lays the Dust and Is a Powerful Disinfectant.

A correspondent contributes the following to the Bakersfield Californian: Among the many advantages arising from the use of oil in the mainfold ways in which it is being made to contribute to the welfare of the people of the state I have never yet seen included what, from one standpoint, may be considered the most important of all. I refer to the increased healthfulness that is certain to be observed in those communities where oil is used as a dressing for street surfaces.

The street has always been and, but for crude petroleum, would always remain a thickly settled place which collects the dirt, the filth and the disease germ, only to turn them back into the atmosphere bearing more of poison and danger than when first deposited, with the result that humanity, cooped up in towns and cities, has had to struggle for life, inhaling air which is charged every breath of it with illness and death.

An important change is about to be brought about in this regard unwittingly and entirely without design by the discovery that crude oil will lay the dust more cheaply and more effectively than any other means. The method is being adopted merely because of these two reasons, but the fact that the oil is one of the best disinfectants known to science accompanies it and will finally bring to the fortunate people who live in localities where the modern dust killing method is practiced a greater measure of health than has ever been their store before.

PROTECTS THE HIGHWAYS.

Law Regulating the Width of Tires in Massachusetts.

In 1900 the legislature of the state of Massachusetts passed an act to regulate the width of tire on draft wagons, which was to take effect on Jan. 1, 1902. This law is one which should be widely copied by other states. It provides that:

"On and after Jan. 1, in the year 1902, it shall be unlawful, except as provided in section 4 of this act, to use upon any road, street or way in this commonwealth a draft wagon or cart having tires of iron or steel or of any substance equally hard which are less in width than one and one-half times the diameter of the axle measured at the shoulder thereof, but in no case shall a tire more than four inches in width be required, and wagons or carts built with wooden or hollow axles shall have tires not less in width than the diameter of the axle measured at the shoulder thereof.

"This act shall apply to all wagons and carts, the axles of which are two inches or more in diameter, measured as aforesaid, and to all stagecoaches, tall-ho coaches, barges and other passenger vehicles not built to run on iron or steel rails and constructed to carry eight or more persons.

"Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100."

Oil Sprinkled Roads in France.

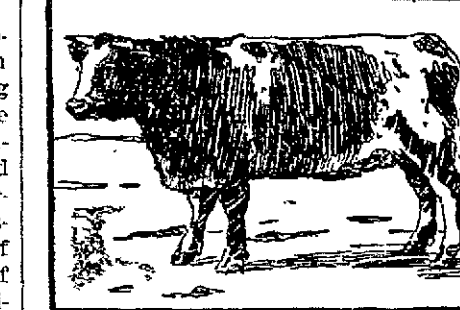
Experiments in sprinkling roads with crude petroleum in France have so far been attended with excellent results and are being continued. The longest stretch of road over which oil has been sprinkled is near St. Germain, where the surface has been hardened and made dustless, while the gray color is restful to the eyes. The road can be swept as easily as an asphalted street.



With a growing demand for registered cattle, inquiries in regard to the process of registration become more frequent. In the main the requirements of all the record associations are the same. The breeder is required to pay a small fee to the secretary and fill out certain blank forms showing the size and dam of the animal and sometimes the grandfathers and grandmothers also, the time of calving, etc. Some associations provide a time penalty for registration, so that neglect to register promptly increases the amount of the registration fee. The general rule for eligibility is that both the sire and dam of the animal must have been registered. In some instances proof of pedigree of parents that were unregistered has been allowed. In the original establishment of the herdbooks various minor rules were adopted, but five top crosses have been usually regarded as necessary to produce a full blood. In the herdbooks the animals are numbered as received, and the number as well as the name serves to identify them. By some associations the cows and bulls are numbered separately, but others make no distinction of sex. The names of families are usually given by the females which have shown special merit, but in the case of Herefords the sire not infrequently gives the family name, and breedings are traced to Old Anxiety, Earl of Shadeland, Lord Wilton and other sires.

Shorthorn Cow Ruberta.

The center of attraction at many state fairs of the middle west this fall was this handsome Shorthorn cow,



PRIZE SHORTHORN.

winning first prizes over all others at leading exhibits, says American Agriculturist. Ruberta is now a part of the herd owned by Colonel G. M. Casey, of Missouri.

Successful Breeding.

We have great faith in the success of the method which commences with only a few foundation females, which purchases no more of these and which makes improvement in that herd and maintains the same by introducing good males from time to time. The great advantages in favor of this system are that it does not involve very much outlay and therefore is not attended with the hazard that is always more or less incurred in buying and selling again. The breeder who proceeds on the lines which we now advocate is almost certain to succeed. A striking illustration of this method is furnished by Walter Lynch of Westbourne, Man. Some thirty years ago Mr. Lynch purchased one pure bred Shorthorn cow of miscellaneous lineage. Since that he has purchased no females, but has introduced from time to time good bulls, possessed of fine individuality, but not remarkable for their being possessed of fashionable pedigrees. Recently Mr. Lynch held a dispersion sale and received for sixty animals then sold \$10,515. During the previous years he had sold many thousands of dollars' worth of stock, all the progeny of this one cow. When herds are thus managed, the danger from disease is reduced to the minimum.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

The Bull.

In the true sense the bull does not make the breeder. The man is greater than the animal. It is the brains of the man and not the loins of the bull that put quality in the herd. It is quite true that there are phenomenal sires apparently the result of accident, but only apparently so. If their history could be traced back, it would be seen that generations have been preparing for the production of this world beater. In the same way there are phenomenal men, men who tower far above their fellows as Pike's peak towers above the neighboring mountains, but if the family pedigrees of these men were traced out we would find that the same qualities that have made them successful were characteristic of the father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, perhaps not conspicuous, but nevertheless potent. They came of first class stock and awaited only opportunity to show the blood and capacity that was in them.

The great bull, no matter how great he may be, cannot make the herd unless the opportunity is furnished by the great breeder. He must prepare the field, so to speak. He must have good judgment in the selection of the seed and must follow this up with cultivation and care. He deserves the reward, but let not the careless breeder imagine that he can by using the same seed secure the same measure of success unless he has prepared his herd for its reception and then gives the same cultivation and care afterward. Great herds are not developed by luck or accident. They are created just as Sir Joshua Reynolds created his great pictures, "with brains, sir."—Wallace's Farmer.

Colorado Cattle.

Reports from the western Colorado cattle ranges are to the effect that while a large amount of stuff will be shipped out this year it will not go to market any earlier than usual. Fully 100,000 head of cattle are to be moved from the country lying between Grand Junction and Vero. This is more cattle than have come from that section in any season in ten years.—Blooded Stock.

NEW MOON, Oct. 29, 11:40 a. m., morning, E.
First Quarter, Nov. 5, 7:30 a. m., morning, E.
Full Moon, Nov. 13, 10:00 p. m., evening, E.
Last Quarter, Nov. 20, 11:40 a. m., morning, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Forecast for New England: Fair Thursday and Friday, except snow flurries in northwestern district Thursday; increasing northwest winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

Almost votin' time.
This is a superb Autumn day.
Office quarters are much in demand.
Everything continues quiet in fire circles.
The Bennett-Moulton company is making many friends.
Wednesday night was one of the coldest of the autumn.
Winter is approaching, literally on the wings of the wind.
The matinee of Wednesday afternoon was well attended.
Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.
The fall drought reports are said to be somewhat exaggerated.
The supervisors of the check-lists of the various wards are getting busy.
Quite a number of tardy ones have paid a visit to the tax collector this week.
Don't forget the dance of the season, Sagamore Engine company, Oct. 31, at Peirce hall.
The musically inclined among the people of Portsmouth are preparing for an active winter.
The Rockingham county democratic club held a meeting at Rockingham Junction this morning.
Shipwrecked is a play of power and sustained interest. It will be produced in Music hall, this evening.
Nuts of all kinds are up in price now, occasioned by the fact that the new crop is just coming into the market.
Sportsmen are still reporting excellent bags of game, particularly those who are able to get to a considerable distance from the city.
It is while the "Don't Worry Club" is in session that least work is done sometimes. Then, again, sometimes the reverse is the case.
The human barometer is, as a general rule, a blamed sight more sensitive to outside influences than the weather man's instrument.
Col. R. N. Elwell of Exeter was registered at the Eagle at noon. He reports politics very quiet in his section of the state.—Concord Patriot, 29th inst.
The Bennett-Moulton company will present the thrilling drama, Shipwrecked, in Music hall this evening. It is one of the strongest pieces in the company's repertoire.
The ladies are cordially invited to attend the second annual dancing assembly of the Sagamore Engine company, to be held in Peirce hall the evening of October 31.
"One live baby" and "one pair of kitchen tongs" are reported as among the stage properties required from the theatre management here by the forthcoming production of Sky Farm.
The annual meeting of the State Federation of Labor will be held in Manchester next month and the Central Labor Union of this city is now making the necessary arrangements.
The October number of the Sanitary Bulletin, issued by the state board of health, is devoted mainly to the proceedings of the New Hampshire school of instruction for health officers and sanitary conferences held in Concord recently.
"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

BOUGHT EVERY HORSE.

John E. Cassidy of Boston, at the sale of trotting horses at Maplewood farm today, had purchased every horse; up to one.
o'clock, when a recess was taken. There are many bidders, among them a number of prominent horse men from all over the country.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC REQUESTS.

Children's Home and Home For Aged Women Get Generous Legacy By Littlefield Will.

An important session of probate court was held in Exeter on Tuesday by Judge Hoyt. Several wills were proved, among them that of Henrietta J. Littlefield of this city. She has given \$300 to the Chase Home for Children, \$300 to the Home for Aged and Indigent Women. She bequeathed \$300 to the North Parish church, for the benefit of the poor and destitute of the parish. She directed her executor to deposit \$800 in whatever way he thought best. One-half of this deposit she wished to be applied for the care, maintenance and repair of a part of a cemetery in Kittery, the other half she desired to be used for the same purpose on the lot of her father, Zebulon Willey, who is buried in the cemetery. All her property in Kittery she divided between her brother, William Augustus Willey, and her two sisters, Lucy F. Willey and Oliver Willey. She gave all the rest of her personal property and real estate to her sisters, and at their death, the remainder is to be shared equally by the Chase Home for Children and the Home for Aged and Indigent Women. She appointed William A. Peirce of this city executor. The will was executed March 24, 1902.

The will of Mrs. Sarah J. Shaw of Hampton contained many bequests. She gave to her daughter, Zipporah J. Jenness, \$600; to her son, Amos P. Shaw, the income of \$800, which is to be paid by her executor to Thomas B. Shaw of North Hampton, who is to hold it in trust for her son, the income to be paid to him annually. At his death the principal is divided among these grandchildren; Edward P. Shaw, \$300; Arthur A. Shaw, \$300; Mary A. Shaw, \$100, and Helen Shaw, \$100. To Bessie B. Robinson, her granddaughter, \$300, besides her clothing, crockery, furniture, silverware and bric-a-brac, is given. A grandson, John P. Thompson, is bequeathed \$600. The testatrix directed her executor to pay Thomas B. Shaw \$600; this is to be held in trust by him and the income to be annually paid to Bessie B. Robinson. She also gave in trust for her son, Amos P. Shaw, the homestead at Hampton for his use and sole benefit of Bessie B. Robinson. If her son and granddaughter desire to sell this property, she gives them the power to do so. If Bessie B. Robinson leaves no issue, the proceeds from this sale are divided between the testatrix's three children, Thomas B. Shaw, Amos P. Shaw and Zipporah J. Jenness. She has left her executor \$200 for a suitable lot to be placed in her lot in the cemetery at Hampton. She leaves the town of Hampton \$500, the income of which is to be annually used for the benefit of the worthy poor. Francis R. Drake of North Hampton was appointed executor. The will was executed Nov. 16.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Marshal Entwistle received a postal from City Marshal Frank McLaughlin of Haverhill this morning asking him to be on the lookout for Miss Bertha M. Noyes, who left her home there on Oct. 23, and if found to detain her until he could come here and get her. She is described as fifteen years old, about 5 feet, 6 inches tall, stout build, red face, good looking. When last seen she wore a blue skirt, green and white shirt waist, purple ribbon around her neck, and black box coat.

MAN, WHISKEY, DOGS AND LIVER.

A Rye man came to town on Wednesday ostensibly to do some shopping. He spent the first two hours of his time here in sampling wet goods and finally found some that suited him. He immediately put a supply beneath his vest and had a quart put up for future attacks. Thus equipped he

remembered the occasion of his visit to town. His first purchase was ten pounds of liver. This was carefully done up and with the bundle hugged tightly to his breast the man from Rye carefully felt his way up Congress street toward the electric. When the police arrived the man still had his bundle of liver safe, but judging from the number of canines of all breeds hovering about the vicinity, the liver was in danger of disappearing.

THAT FOOTBALL GAME.

The Salmon Falls Fellows Give Their Side of It.

The following comes from the Salmon Falls correspondent of Foster's Democrat:
"The young men of this town who are interested in football and other athletic sports take exceptions to the Portsmouth correspondence of the Democrat yesterday, relative to a football game, alleged to have been arranged between the Salmon Falls and Portsmouth football teams Saturday, in which the former did not appear, and did not notify the latter in a proper manner. First of all, they say, no football team was organized in this town this season, and therefore such a team as the Salmon Falls football team does not exist. They have ascertained, however, that a young man who belonged to last year's team, along with some young men of South Berwick, made an effort to get up a team composed of players of the latter town, and did arrange a game with Portsmouth Saturday, which fell through as they could not get the players. The blame of this affair, they feel, should not be attributed to Salmon Falls."

ALDERMEN ARE READY.

Majority of Board Will Be at City Building This Evening, Ready For Business.

"You may say," said a ward two alderman to a Herald reporter this morning, "that a majority of the board of aldermen will be present at the city building this evening prepared to renew the city's notes and transact any other business which may be brought before them. If Mayor Pender is honest in his pretensions for the city's welfare, let him meet us there and all will be well."

APPLETON—BROWN.

Benjamin A. Appleton, publisher of the Newburyport Herald, and Miss Bertha Estelle Brown, were married Wednesday evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otis S. Brown, at Little Boar's Head, North Hampton, Rev. T. V. Haines, the senior Congregational pastor of the town, and who married the bride's parents about a quarter of a century ago, officiating. The groom has been associated with the Boston press for many years, and for ten years has directed Newburyport's oldest newspaper. On returning from their wedding trip the couple will reside at 124 High street, Newburyport.

LEIBROCK—HILL.

The wedding of Rudolph V. Leibrock and Miss Georgine W. Hill, both of this city, occurred on the 28th inst. in Ogunquit, Me. Rev. George D. Stanley was the officiating clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Leibrock will be at home, after June 25th next, at 6 Middle street in this city.

POWERFUL NEW HEADLIGHT.

The Portsmouth Electric railway made a trial of a new headlight on one of the local cars on Wednesday evening. The light is probably the most powerful ever used on a trolley car, its rays making objects on the track distinctly visible at a distance of four hundred yards.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
We put the best in it. You get the best out of it. And the doctors approve. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FOR HOLIDAY SEASON.

Novelties in Toys That Are Already In the Market.

Although it wants two months of Santa Claus season, Christmas toys are already on the market. All summer long the creators of children's novelties have been at work and the retailer is laying in his stock.
The keynote this year is to be sensibleness in the matter of toy selection. Santa Claus has been at work on a variety of things intended to promote the health of the child as well as to amuse him. Hence athletic games are in the majority.
You will be able to buy a complete gymnasium on a small scale for the use of the child this year, including everything that goes to make up the paraphernalia of muscle development. There are patent reversible wall sets, the weights of which are dumbbells and may be detached and used separately.

There are punching bags that may be used either on a bracket or on a floor and ceiling rope. There are parallel bars that may be converted into vaulting horses. There is even a punching bag and football combination. There are geographical puzzles which take in our new over sea possessions, teaching the names of cities and towns therein. There are maps which, when pieced together, form themselves into miniatures of Manila, Porto Rico and Cuba. But they are not affairs which are easily pieced together so that the child will need to have at least a smattering of the topography of these countries before he will be able to construct the maps thereof.
Most of the leading novelties this year are intended to furnish amusement for the elders, as well as for the youngsters. So, while a child will undoubtedly be fascinated with some of the games planned on the order of billiards and pool, so also will the older members of the family, for some skill is required to manipulate many.

One of these games has even attained to the dignity of composition balls and chalked cues for shooting them into the pockets at the corners of the table. The game is different from that which is played in public halls, however. The balls are placed differently on the table and the counting is not the same.
Games generally are in demand, and judging by the fact that one firm alone has placed orders for 100,000 sets of ping-pong, or table tennis, that game is to be the popular innovation this winter. Another dealer, whose orders are nearly as large as those of the dealer just mentioned, says that there has been no falling off in the popularity of the game and that it will be in even greater vogue this winter than it was last year.

The classic building block is to be sold in even greater variety than ever before and there are specimens of stone, cement, wood and other construction. Kites are also to be awarded the good little boy—not the old fashioned affairs that have to be adjusted with long tails but great box kites like those used by the United States weather bureau to which the youngster may attach Leyden jars and do some experimenting on his own account. Malay kites are also on sale, some of them seven feet high, but so easily handled that a boy under 10 may fly them from the housetops without danger of being pulled from his perch.

For the little girls there are dolls—the mothering instinct is always assertive—rag dolls that will not break. The chief novelty in this line includes two dolls in one. It is planned to enable the child to practice a little magic to the great surprise of her friends.
For instance, she shows them a doll dressed in blue. Placing it behind her back, she brings forth instantly a black pickaninny dressed in red. In either case, she has apparently only one doll.
How does she manage it? Under the skirts of the white doll, which has no legs, there are the head and bust of the pickaninny doll. By catching hold of the head of the black doll the skirts fall immediately down over the white doll's head, the arms hanging down beyond the covered head and making the necessary feet.

Frank toys are not to be in vogue this winter. Those that are sold are in the hands of the fakirs and will be obtainable only from the sidewalks. The leading novelty in this line is a rubber case, which, when inflated, looks like a monster Frankfurter sausage and which, when allowed to leave the hand flies swiftly up into the air, pursuing a gyrating course.
It loses air as it flies, however, and will soon come down again near where

it was set off. A curious feature of the sale of this toy is that the fakir having it in charge employs a corps of assistants to chase the recalcitrant balloons and bring them back to him. The crowd that gathers also loves to chase the things on its own account, and there is consequently a great deal of excitement in the immediate neighborhood of the balloon seller.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Arrangements Being Made For Series Of Wagnerian Recitals.

Miss Estella Newham, a young interpreter from Boston, who gave a course of four descriptive musicals in Portsmouth two seasons ago, is coming again. This season she will give "The Ring of the Nibelungen," with the prelude, "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung."
The subscribers include Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. Richter, Mrs. Heffinger, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Hovey, Mrs. H. P. Montgomery and Mrs. John Sise, some of whom will be the hostesses.
The recitals will be given on four successive Friday mornings at eleven o'clock, the probable dates being November 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Cottrell & Walsh have secured the contract to furnish the banquet which is to follow the breaking of ground next Tuesday afternoon for the new Y. M. C. A. building. The feast will be served in Freeman's hall.
The committee of arrangements for the ground breaking exercises will hold its final meeting on Friday evening at eight o'clock.
In sending out invitations for the above, some friend of the association may have been overlooked, and if such is the case these individuals may obtain invitations by notifying Secretary Hoehn.

MOTHER'S MEETING.

A mother's meeting was held at the kindergarten in the Haven school building, on Wednesday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The visitors were received by Miss Luce and her assistant, Miss Pennell, both teachers at the kindergarten, after which an interesting talk was given by Miss Luce.
Much pleasure was given the visitors in explaining the work of the scholars during the school term, after which cocoa and wafers were served.

THE BOSTON FLOWER SHOW.

The approaching exhibition by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be the most important show of Chrysanthemums ever held in Boston. It will take place at Horticultural hall, 300 Massachusetts avenue, on November 6, 7, 8 and 9, and there will be music every afternoon and evening.
Over a thousand dollars and several medals will be awarded to the successful competitors.

THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

The first snow of the season fell in Portsmouth about three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. For a period of fifteen minutes the sky was covered with wintry clouds and the snow fell in considerable quantities. It disappeared almost as soon as it struck the ground, however, and the squall was of brief duration.

DOVER TEAM DISBANDS.

Manager Hett of the Maplewood football team received a telephone message from Dover on Wednesday evening, announcing that the team representing that city had disbanded, and Saturday's game between the two elevens is necessarily cancelled.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The revival services are continued during the present week. Rev. Mr. Harris of the People's church will preach this evening. All are invited.

BOSTON EXCURSIONS.

About two car loads of Portsmouth people took advantage of the low rates to Boston today, going up on the regular trains.

POLICE COURT.

Allan Jones pleaded guilty to drunkenness in police court this morning and was sent to Brentwood for five months.

QUITE A RUNAWAY.

Rye Man's Horse Gives a Lively Noon Performance.

A horse owned by Charles Rand of Rye—a stocky, red horse of rough coat—took it into his noddle to run away this noon, about one o'clock, so he yanked away from the post to which he was hitched, in front of Rider and Cotton's store, on Market street, and headed at a fast clip for the square. On the way he struck two teams, not damaging them much, however.

Across the Parade he went and down Pleasant street. All the way one rein was winding around a front wheel and it finally became so tight that it slowed the horse down in front of the gas company's office and some men quickly had him by the head.
The wagon was badly banged up. One shaft was snapped off, half-way its length, and a wheel was knocked dizzy. There were also other sorry marks on the vehicle.
The horse cut one of his hind hoofs rather severely. He was led to McCue's stable.
What was left of the wagon was taken to a near by carriage shop.
The runaway entertained quite a crowd along the route.

PERSONALS.

George F. Hall was a Boston visitor today.
Alfred Goodwin went to Boston this morning.
L. V. Newell is in Boston today on business.
W. W. McIntire is in Boston today on business.
Mrs. Joseph E. Hoxie is passing the day in Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor are in Boston today.
Miss Carrie Mugridge is passing the day in Boston.
Mrs. William T. Entwistle is passing the day in Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson are visiting friends in Boston and other cities.
Former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank W. Hackett is in town today.
Messrs. F. E. Hasty, George D. Marcy and F. D. Stacy visited the "Hub" today.
Miss Mary Foss of Manchester, who has been visiting West end friends for several weeks, is passing several days at Hedding on her way home.
Mrs. Nathaniel H. Simpson of Greenland leaves the first of next week to pass the winter with her daughter, Mrs. H. Auguste Nolte, and family, of Milwaukee, Wis.
Manager Thomas F. Mulcahey of the Union station cage has returned after a two weeks' vacation spent at different points in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc.—Portland Express.

SUPREME COURT.

Testimony is being taken today in the case of Smith vs. Boston and Maine railroad, which was started Wednesday. The jury went to Epping and looked over the spot where the complainant alleges that she was thrown from the team by a locomotive whistle causing her horse to shy. Quite a number of witnesses were examined today before the adjournment of the court at 1 o'clock, for dinner.

GAME WITH SANFORD.

The Maplewood eleven will go to Sanford Saturday afternoon to play the strong team there. The game was arranged this afternoon by telephone.

Visit your dentist at least once a year—twice would be better.

Most people only go to him as they go to a surgeon—when they have to.
Prevention is better than cure. The PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH and a good dentist are perfect prevention.
Always sold in a yellow box. At all dealers Adult size, 35c. Children's (two sizes), 25c.

WANTED—Young women to work in an

same asylum. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office, 1017, 1018.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse

Shedding Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 20 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office, 1017, 1018.

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low

rates. When placing your insurance remember to old firm, Thos. & George Jett.

GRACIER—You can buy groceries, a

kind of meat, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. 417, 418.

Chrysanthemums
AND
Cut Flowers
—AT—
R. E. Hannaford's,
FLORIST,
Newcastle Avenue,
TELEPHONE CON.

Let Me Sell Your REAL ESTATE.
Costs you but 2-1-2 per cent. on city property, saves you time and money. If you want to buy write me today.
F. D. BUTLER,
Real Estate and Insurance,
3 Market Street.
MORNINGS.

Your Summer Suit
Should be **WELL MADE.**
It should be **STYLISH**
And **PERFECT FIT.**
The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city.
Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.
D. O'LEARY,
Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.
Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.
Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.
R. H. HALL
Hanover Street, Near Market.

The Evening Herald
A live local paper.
Enterprising, but not sensational.
HOME, not street circulation.
Only one edition daily hence—
Every copy a family reader.

F. A. ROBBINS, UPHOLSTERER
38 MARKET ST.

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KING ARTHUR FLOUR,
America's Highest grade.
Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.
Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delicious.
Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Condiments.
Payne & Walker,
Successors to CHARLES E. LAUGHTON & SON,
Exchange Block, Opp. Post Office